THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOLUME XXXI.
NUMBER 46

CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1884.

Per Annum in Advance.
TOWN.....11-8
MOFUSSIL.....13-4

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

VIVIDLY remembering the brilliant effect of Lord Dalhousie's farewell minute of a hundred paras, when Sir John, afterwards Lord, Lawrence was about to retire from the Viceroyalty of India, Colonel Malleson was requested to hunt up the records of the principal departments to collect the chief events of his reign, and to work them up for a newspaper review. We hear of a repetition of the same feat in the reign of Lord Ripon. Mr. W. W. Hunter, so well-known to fame as a writer, is ransacking the dusty leaves of the 5 year old books to put together the achievements of the departing Viceroy. We wish some more substantial thing than the record of a series of good intentions Mr. Hunter could embellish his pages with. However, good intentions are better than positive misdeeds.

ONE of the questions of the lower primary examination—"What is the name of the last straw that broke the Municipal camel's back?" Clever little boy! "The *Tenasserim News and Muncipal Gazette*." An urchin at our elbow suggests another; it is *Mr. Rivers Thompson*. The lads should have, to quote Mr. Thompson's emphatic language, a sound thrashing.

A CORRESPONDENT to the *Ceylon Examiner* writes. "At Palabaddala Pansala, near Adam's Peak, two priests had an altercation about monetary matters, and it unfortunately ended in the loss of the life of one of the combatants. The deceased priest was cut with a bill-hook. Before life was extinct he was brought to the Ratnapura Civil Hospital, where he died yesterday. The accused priest was yesterday brought to the Court hand-cuffed by Ekneligoda Disawa. This will give you an idea of the character of some of the Buddhist priests of the district. In every Pansala we have here, trade is the order of the day, and the priests are no better than cunning Tambies. One priest is well known to live in violation of the oaths of chastity and sobriety; but, strange to say, he is still allowed to hold a Pansala and valuable landed property dedicated to it." This was likewise the case with many monks in the middle ages in Europe.

MR. J. ALGERNON BROWN is reported to be coming out to India this cold weather, "to mature a plan he has formed for taking under his charge, for professional or general education, a very limited number of young Indians who may be willing to return to England with him in the spring, and are recommended to him by persons of responsible position in India."

WE ARE glad to find the *Civil and Military Gazette* commenting forcibly upon the unwisdom of excluding Native officers from the commissioned ranks of the army. Our contemporary remarks that not only has Mr. Marvin laid his finger upon this adminstrative blot, but that it has been noticed by a very different person, Mr. Robert Cust.

PECULIAR USE is sometimes made of the Registration Department in India. Mr. Paul, the Inspector-General of Registration in Bengal, records several curious cases in his last report. In Jessore, a bridegroom registers a deed binding himself to live with his father-in-law as long as that gentleman lives; promising, in default, to pay a sum of money in compensation. In Chandpore, some Maulvies, belonging to two opposite factions, registered a deed binding themselves to enter into a certain religious dispute and undertaking that the vanquished party should pay Rs.500 to the victors, and become their disciples. In Laksham a husband undertakes, in a registered document, never to beat or abuse his wife, the penalty being the loss of his marital rights. In Noakhally, a low class Hindu, the son of a woman by her second husband, binds himself not to occupy such seats, at marriage and other ceremonies, as are intended for those of his class who are the sons of women by their first husbands. From this document it appears that the seat on the south side is regarded as lower in rank than others.

WE hear the *Standard* is to be prosecuted for being concerned in the misappropriation of the printed draft of the Redistribution Bill. Had the same thing occurred in India, the whole lot of poor native *keranis* would have been dismissed by the gracious Secretary—and the Anglo-Indian journal which made such misappropriation would, if located under Mr. Grant Duff's sway, be denied Government news and advertisements for a year or more. It is easier to avoid concocting secret treatises than to punish Marvins for divulging secrets. But it is difficult for bureaucrats to rise to the level of popular freedom.

TUESDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.

AN ENGLISH PAPER says that the central jail at Taunton, an important centre of commerce in West Somersetshire, has been finally closed by order of the Home Secretary and the reason alleged for closing it is the steady diminution of crime in the country attributable to spread of education amongst the masses. A happy state of things indeed—when shall we be able to note the same of India?

IT IS reported in Vienna that a secret treaty has been concluded between Egypt and England by which the whole of the Somali coast is ceded to the former Power.

THE BENGAL Government has given orders to close all Revenue and Criminal offices in the mofussil for municipal elections on the 29th instant. The High Court have also been moved to close the Civil Courts; and Moonsiffs and Sub-Judges are to preside at the Municipal pollings.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT at Delhi would seem to mean, according to a native correspondent of a contemporary, the existence of any number of anomalies. He considers that the nominations of the Deputy Commissioner will be fatal to true liberty; that the lower and illiterate classes are recognised too liberally, and he complains that "even starving paupers and born idiots of the lowest classes are to be eligible when gentlemen with high education and considerable wealth are excluded as being below the English age of majority." The election system inaugurated for Bengal will also leave the matter of election of Municipal Commissioners in the hands of our Toms and Jacks,—for no gentleman worth the name would agree to be elbowed out and crushed by the crowd of munduls who would swarm at the place. As far as matters go, the farce of Local Self-Government which is being introduced into India will be farce A. 1. if the foolish rules promulgated by the local government be kept in tact.

THE Government of Bombay have consented to pay Rs. 1,000 of the costs of 2,700 incurred by Mr. Bapoojee Dinanath, an interpreter of the Bombay Small Cause Court, in defending himself from a charge of receiving bribes. Why should not Government realise the amount from the person at whose instance the action was brought rather than bear it itself? In that case our *huzoors* will be more careful in the institution of vexatious but fruitless proceedings and gentlemen of the stamp of Mr. Bapoojee will not have to undergo the humiliation of standing a trial before a criminal court.

A ROMAN Catholic Christian at Pegattoocherry, about three miles from Alwaye, set out from his house in the twilight, a few days ago, to watch his paddy-fields during the night. As he was passing through a jungle he unexpectedly met with an enormous tiger. The animal stood gazing at the man with its fiery glaring eyes as if intending to spring upon him. Being an excellent shot and finding no means of escape, he thought himself pretty sure of killing it, and fired his gun. The ball, however, taking short entered the ground close to the tiger, which made a sudden spring upon him, but missed its mark and tumbled into an old well where it remained a close prisoner. The terrified man then recovering from his fright made for home, and early the next morning with a few of his neighbours repaired to the place and shot the tiger dead. The length of the animal's body was about 5½ feet. The man has received the usual reward of Rs. 100 from the Sircar.

THE *Revel Gazette* gives an account of a preliminary investigation, in which a little girl, aged only eight years, was charged with having murdered another little companion only five years old, by stabbing her with a knife, which was found to have passed downward through the lungs and penetrated the heart. The circumstances seemed to point to premeditation. The day before the elder girl wanted to obtain a piece of gay-coloured cloth which the other had in her possession, but refused to give up. So the elder threatened to kill her unless she surrendered it next day. This threat was made in the presence of her own sister. Next day she repeated her demand for the coveted piece of cloth, and upon being again refused she instantly stabbed the little one.

WEDNESDAY 19TH NOVEMBER.

SAYS THE *Anjuman-i-Panjab*: It is announced that a Bengal Civilian, who has had no practical experience of the work of the Education Department, except in a very subordinate position as Secretary of a District Educational Committee, will shortly succeed Mr. Griffith as Director of Public Instruction in the North-West Provinces. Side by side with this announcement we commend to our readers the following extract: "Para 41 from a despatch, No. 4 dated the 7th April 1859, from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India.—"After a full consideration of the grounds on which the Court of Directors formerly gave their sanction, as a temporary arrangement, to the employment of covenanted civil servants in the Department of Education, Her Majesty's Government are on the whole, of opinion, that, as a general rule, all appointments in the Department of Education should be filled by individuals unconnected with the service of Government, either civil or military. It is not their wish that officers now in the Department should be disturbed for the sole purpose of carrying out this rule, and they are aware that difficulty might, at present, be experienced in finding well-qualified persons unconnected with the regular services to fill vacant offices in the Department. But it is their desire that the rule now prescribed be kept steadily in view, and that every encouragement be given to persons of education to enter the educational service, even in the lower grades, by making it known, that in the nominations to the higher offices in the department, a preference will hereafter be given to those who may so enter it, if competent to discharge the duties."

MISS Fawcett, sister of the late Postmaster-General, was recently presented with twelve volumes of "Knight's Encyclopœdia," and a well-fitted bag, by the young lady students associated with the Salisbury Centre of the Oxford and Cambridge Examinations, in recognition of her labours in connection with the Centre.

"ATLAS" Of the *World* writes:—They say (but *they* do say so many things?) that it is proposed to publish Mrs. Kendal's famous lecture on the Drama (bound in boards, of course), with a dedication to Sir Richard Temple, and this particularly happy quotation from "C S C":—

> "We journeyed in parallels, I and Willie,
> I and my Willie (O love, my love)."

THE Washington Prime Meridian Conference has adopted a resolution declaring the universal day to be the mean solar day, beginning, for all the world, at the moment of mean midnight of the initial meridian, coinciding with the civil day, and that meridian to be counted from zero up to 24 hours. The Resolution further declares that the Conference expresses the hope that, as soon as practicable, astronomical and nautical days may be arranged everywhere to begin at mean midnight. Professor Janssen, of France, moved that the Conference should express the hope that technical studies to regulate and extend the application of the decimal system to the divisions of the circle and of time would be resumed, in order to permit to the extending of that application to all cases where it might present real advantages. The motion was adopted. Did not the antiquated and old fashioned Hindoos count their days to begin with the mean midnight?

A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE broke out in the Howrah Jute Mills last Sunday. It caused great loss to the mill-owners, all the jute godowns with all the jute in them having been burnt to ashes. The loss roughly estimated, comes up to a lac of rupees nearly. The Calcutta Fire-Brigade did good work in extinguishing the fire. The origin of the fire has not been traced yet.

A RECENT Book has this story: "Jim Fisk once received by telegraph the details of a dangerous bill introduced in one the State Legislatures. He telegraphed in reply to his informant to come on to New York at once, received him at his sumptuous quarters at the Grand Opera House, and inquired if his visitor could kill the bill. The judge thought he might. Fisk drew out a cheque for $5,000. The judge agreed to do what he could for so small an amount, but never took cheques. Fisk smiled, and got the cash, which the judge pocketed, and shook hands to go, when Fisk suddenly asked, By the way, who is the author of that bill?' The judge replied, without hesitation, 'I am.' 'Oh!' said Fisk, with a beaming look of admiration, 'I thought so'!" Good day.

THURSDAY 20TH NOVEMBER.

PRIVATE Advices from Egypt seem to show that rather a severe tension exists between Lord Wolseley and his followers on the one side, and General Stephenson's party on the other. Printed copies of a song by Colonel Butler have been issued to each of the Nile boats. The chorus runs—

Row, brother, row away;
Cowards they, behind who stay!

MR. SHAW LEFEVRE succeeds the late Mr. Fawcett as Post-Master-General.

THE MORNING POST says that even at the India Office in Whitehall a feeling of alarm is at length beginning to be entertained at the rapid and uninterrupted advance made by Russia towards India. Merv has shared the fate of Khiva. Sarrakhs has received a Russian garrison, and any day may bring the tidings that Herat has been absorbed, and that Kandahar is threatened. That Russia is already at the gates of India is a fact which has passed out of the region of controversy, and is a fact which Lord Dufferin knows perfectly well that he is about being brought face to face.

SEVERAL LARGE boxes labelled "empty bottles" have been seized at Vienna because they contained printed matter of a revolutionary character despatched from Geneva to the socialists.

WE READ that the Portugese Government have communicated a note to EarlGranville with regard to the action of the English Government in the Transvaal. They protest against the British authorities taking possession of territories which the Boers have seized from the Portugese.

A LADY WHO ONCE acted in the presence of Nepoleon Bonaparte and Geothe at an entertainment, has just died in France. This was Mme.. Amalie Hainzinger.

SAYS THE INDEPENDENT:—"There is, in England, a renewal of complaint that Queen's parsimony, and not her affection, has prolonged the Court Mourning most unduly. Even in Persia such a period of seclusion is unknown to the history of a sovereign."

ANENT THE appointment of the Hon'ble Peary Mohun Mukerjee to the Viceregal Council, *Allen's Indian Mail* says:—"The difficulty was, to find one who, whilst enjoying the full confidence of the national leaders, as Kristo Das did, could also give the leisure, the literary and political ability, and the energy requisite for the purpose of bringing all this influence to a focus And this difficulty has been happily solved by the selection of the Hon'ble Peary Mohun Mukerji, the able and accomplished son of the "Lord Shaftesbury of Bengal," Babu Joykissen Mukerji, the well-known and venerated Zemindar of Utterpara. He will, we understand, take Kristo Das's place both in the BritishIndian Association and in the Viceroy's Legislative Council; and all our readers who are acquainted with Bengal society will agree with us that no better selection could possibly have been made.

THROUGH the mediation of Queen Victoria and the Prince of Wales a compromise upon the Franchise and Redistribution Bills is being arranged by Mr. Gladstone and the Marquis of Salisbury. The conditions proposed for the compromise are that the Government shall submit the Redistribution Bill to Parliament at the Autumn session, the Marquis of Salisbury agreeing to have the Franchise Bill passed if the redistribution scheme shall prove at all acceptable to the Tory wing. The House of Lords is to have no control of the Redistribution Bill until after the Franchise Bill shall have become law. It seems there's a rage for 'concordat' everywhere, the British Isles not excepted.

AMONG other ills which have befallen Simla this season has been a cheese famine. The provision dealers in that station have exhausted their stock of cheese for some time. The natural philosopher, enquiring into the cause of this phenomenon, discovers that it is due to the Afghan Boundary Commission. Colonel Ridgeway and his friends have, it is stated, taken away with them all the cheese in Simla. That cheese-mongers must the members of this Commission be!

WE ARE GLAD to notice that the Viceroy has recognised as hereditary the title of Maharaja conferred as a personal distinction upon Rajkrishna Sing, Raja of Susang, in the Mymensing district. The Susang family, as an ancient and well-known one, richly deserves the honour which has been conferred upon it by Her Majesty's representative in India.

FRIDAY 21ST, NOVEMBER.

THE LATEST MAIL news tells us that Mr. Childers has announced an increase in the income tax of twopence in the pound for the half-year, to defray the cost of the Nile Expedition. The most sensitive parts of the Englishman are said to be his pocket and his stomach. Now that the one and *a fortiori* the other, to whatever extent and for however short time, has been attacked, let us watch and see how fares the reigning ministry at the next general election, and if John Bull meets it with his horns. We are assured that the measure will meet the approbation of neither the House of Lords nor the electors. What we are afraid of is lest the Liberal Ministry to appease their constituents at home should divide the burden with India, as they did at the beginning of this unfortunate Egyptian muddle.

A CORRESPONDENT complains of the want of a properly qualified medical man or a suitable Dispensary in any of the numerous clusters of thickly populated villages, surrounding Rajbole Hat, in the District of Hooghly, and of the disgraceful state in which village roads are maintained, although the villages contribute from five to six hundred rupees a year to the Road Cess Fund. We trust the authorities concerned will not allow the complaints to pass unnoticed.

WE HAVE much pleasure to congratulate Roy Jai Prokash Lal Roy Bahadur on his appointment as a member of the Bengal Legislative Council. We have had ample opportunities of testing his abilities as a statesman and financier as helmsmate of the Dumraon Raj and we are glad that Government has done him the honour of giving him a seat in its Council.

THE *Bombay Gazette's* London correspondent says:—"The *Morning Post* has started the stupid *canard* that Lord Dufferin, in an interview with Mr. Gladstone, declared he would resign forthwith if the Home Government attempted to interfere with him. This absurd story is based upon no more substantial foundation than the passage in the Belfast speech in which the new Viceroy made the very natural appeal to his countrymen to wait until they heard what he had to say for himself before condemning him for any acts of his Indian administration, and to believe that one on the spot must know more of Indian affairs than people living thousands of miles away. The appointment of Mr. Mackenzie Wallace as Lord Dufferin's Private Secretary has created general surprise. It may, of course, be accepted as a compliment to Russia, for Mr. Wallace likes that country; but Mr. Wallace is also a good patriot, and the fact that the new Viceroy has chosen as his most intimate counsellor one who knows Russia thoroughly only shows how strongly preoccupied his mind is with the idea that in going to India he will require to have his thoughts constantly turned towards the north."

THE trial of a member of the Zamorin's family at Calicut on charges of forgery and giving false evidence, which took place before Mr. Leggatt, Deputy Commissioner, resulted in the defendant's acquittal.

THE *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says:—"We alluded to the transfer of Babu Surja Kumar Ganguly in our last. The universal complaint now is that the Hindus, who organized and perfected the Post Office of Bengal, are being removed to make room for the "poor Whites." The Postal authorities, however, have taken a step to remove this complaint. They have introduced a system of examination, and none is employed in the Post Office who does not pass the examination successfully. This is all very fair. But why is not the examination announced? This is not done, it is only the result that is announced."

THE natives of the interior of Australia are now at the mercy of the police and of such white men as have seen fit to volunteer against them. Even Mr. Parsons, ex-clergyman as he is, has withdrawn from them the shield of his protection, and has said "Do not hesitate to use the severest measures." The consequences are that quite a number of the blacks have been shot down and many others wounded. Does this indicate that in the Northern Territory they are about to initiate the policy against the natives which has so long disgraced Queensland? The Bible teaches us that a man is better than a sheep, but in the Northern Territory they believe that a sheep is better at least than a nigger. We hope this thirst for blood will be restrained within limits, and that when men's minds begin to cool again, the plea of the aborigines to have their rights considered in their native soil will be heard. Canada, by just and humane treatment of the Indian of the North-West Territory, has converted them into fast friends, and the *Alliance News* asserts that since the adoption of this policy, thirteen years ago, the killing of a white man by the Indian has been entirely unknown. The white man must have the land every where, and the natives must be extirpated, slowly or fast, but extirpated they must be. This is the supreme law of civilization and of Darwin's survival of the fittest.

SATURDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER.

THE TOTAL number of deaths registered during the week ending 15th November was 228 against 234 and 209 in the 2 preceding weeks and 28 less than the corresponding week last year. Under the head of cholera there were 17 deaths against 15 and 13 in the 2 preceding weeks.

M. JOUBERT, since he arrived in Australia, has been holding forth to a reporter of the *Sydney Herald* on a variety of topics with more or less accuracy. M. Joubert seems to be very sanguine as to the success that will attend his scheme of Eurasian emigration to Australia. He also thinks that retired soldiers would be a most valuable acquisition to the colony. By this he means it to be understood that he alludes to retired military men generally.

WE BEG to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications:—1. Report on popular education, Punjab, 1883-84. 2. Report on the administration of the Meterological Department of the Government of India, 1883-84. 3. Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, No VIII August 1884. 4. Ditto Ditto No. IX September 1884. 5. Mandalay massacres during the reign of King Theebaw. 6. Calcutta Journal of Medicine for October 1884. 7. The Hindu Excelsior, a monthly magazine Vol No 6.

THE Government of India have again drawn the attention of Local Governments to the neglect of the existing rules on the irregular dismissal of public servants, especially in regard to the supplying a person dismissed with a copy of the charges against him in writing, and forwarding it with his explanation for the orders of Government before dismissal. The Government of India point out that recently an examination was held when a reduction of hands was contemplated, and existing hands were sent away as unfit and fresh ones put in their places, thus burdening the State with the gratuities and pensions of the men dismissed. The Government further point out that men are not to be dismissed, simply because heads of departments consider that the work can be better done by others. *Will the rules be ever respected, unless some one is punished for neglect?*

A BOMBAY CONTEMPORARY makes the following remarks anent the Government Letter on the Webb case. The letter of the Government of India under the signature of the Home Secretary reviews the merits of the Webb case very carefully. Some people may be thankful they have been let off so gently. That such miscarriage of justice should occur of all places in Assam is deplorable. The opinion of the High Court Judges is so decided that we wonder they could not act more vigorously. But the High Court is often tied down by technicalities. However let us hope that some explanation will be forthcoming as to why the Crown was not represented at the later stage of the proceedings.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London November 17.—Mr. Gladstone, in the house of Commons, and Lord Granville, in the House of Lords, will to-day announce the basis of the Government Bill for Redistribution of Seats.

18.—Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons last night, said that, provided he was assured of the passing of the Bill for the Extension of the Franchise this autumn session, he was willing to negotiate with the Conservative leaders concerning the redistribution of seats, or to introduce and push a Bill through the House of Commons.

18.—A meeting of the Conservative leaders has been held, at which it was resolved to accept the compromise proposed by the Government regarding the Redistribution Bill.

The House of Lords this evening read for the second time the Franchise Bill without a division.

20.—Sir Thomas Brassey has been appointed Secretary to the Admiralty, and Mr. Cane has been appointed Civil Lord in the place of Sir T. Brassey. Mr. Stuart, the liberal candidate, has been elected member for Hackney in the room of late Mr. Fawcett, polling 14,500 votes against 6,000 polled by Mr. Macalister, the Conservative candidate.

20.—The breach of promise case brought by Miss Fortescue against Lord Gramoyle opened to-day but was immediately settled by a payment of ten thousand pounds damages.

21.—The Premier, replying to a question in the House of Commons said that he was preparing a plan for the Egyptian finance to submit to the Powers, and that he cannot at present communicate it to the House.

Berlin, November 20.—The German Parliament was opened to-day by the Emperor, who in his speech said that the friendship existing between Austria, Germany, and Russia assured a lasting peace to Europe.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
National Archives of India
on 08 August, 2017

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1884.

LORD RIPON.

LORD RIPON'S antecedents and his utterances when he first came out to India were such as to excite high hopes in our countrymen, and to inspire them with great confidence. His Lordship had, during thirty years, filled some of the highest offices under the British Crown. He had been Secretary of State for War and acted as Under-Secretary and Secretary of State for India. He was not, like many of his predecessors, a stranger to Indian affairs. He assumed the Government of India at a critical period, and his reply to the address of welcome presented to him by the Bombay Municipal Corporation on his first arrival on the shores of India, clearly showed that he was actuated by noble motives, and that he fully realized the responsibilities of his new position. There were a few who had heard of the Alabama award which so displeased Englishmen generally, but even they took the case to be one which showed his Lordship's unflinching loyalty to justice. The work that lay before the new Viceroy was vast and important, and upon its successful accomplishment depended the well-being of 250 millions of human beings. His predecessor's narrow and repressive policy had trampled down the generous aspirations of the people. The dogs of war were still barking on the frontier, and the cost of military operations had swallowed up the exchequer. The country had been devastated by the ravages of a widespread and terrible famine. Dissatisfaction and discontent were stalking over the land, and distrust had usurped the place of confidence in the public mind. The way in which the finances of the Empire had been managed during his predecessor's reign had become a by-word. The wise and sound fiscal policy pursued by Lord Northbrook had been completely reversed by Sir John Strachey. Additional burdens had been imposed upon the people, and the re-introduction of direct taxation unsuited to the circumstances of the country, had produced an amount of irritation, of which it was difficult to form an adequate conception. The solemn pledge given to the effect that the proceeds of the new taxes would be solely devoted to insuring the country against famine had been shamelessly violated before the ink with which it was recorded had become dry. The cotton duties had been tampered with, and it had become evident that the real object of the fresh taxation imposed upon the people was to defray the expenses of the Afghan War, and to fill the gap which would be caused by the eventual total remission of the import duties. The cost of the military operations beyond the frontier had been grossly underestimated. As a pedantic *doctrinaire* and fanatic worshipper of symmetry, Sir John Strachey had reduced the salt duty in Bengal and Northern India at a considerable sacrifice of revenue, and enhanced the tax in Madras and Bombay before the people in those Presidencies had had time to recover from the disastrous consequences of the severe famine of 1876-78. The effects of the policy of Imperialism inaugurated by Lord Lytton had been mischievous in the highest degree. The Native Press, which was the only means which the foreign rulers of the land had of getting at the real sentiment of the subject races, had been gagged, and its freedom taken away at a moment's notice. The new Arms Act had seriously curtailed the means to which the people were accustomed to resort for the protection of their persons and crops from the ravages of robbers and wild animals. Mr. Whitley Stokes's ambitious and fantastic codification measures had produced great dissatisfaction both among the European and Native communities. These measures were so complex and intricate that they were the dread of the untrained judiciary of the country; and what is worse, they were unsympathetic and destructive of the land-marks of Native Society. In a word, the times were out of joint, and it fell to Lord Ripon's lot to set them to rights. The work that lay before his Lordship was both destructive and constructive. He was called upon not only to repair the incalculable mischief done by the narrow, crooked, retrograde and repressive policy, which had marked the course of Indian administration during his predecessor's rule, but also to build on its ruins a wise and generous policy that would conciliate the people, satisfy their legitimate wishes and aspirations, remove their discontent and restore confidence. This noble work was quite worthy of any English Statesman of the first rank; and there can be no manner of doubt that Lord Ripon was sent out to India by Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet as the man best fitted to perform it satisfactorily. Let us now see how far the retiring Viceroy has fulfilled his mission: how far he has accomplished the grand work which he came out to perform. We will judge him by the standard which he himself, in his reply to the address of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, expressed—a wish to be judged *by—his acts.* In doing this, we will extenuate nothing, nor set down aught in malice.

That Lord Ripon's attention should, in the first instance, have been absorbed by the Afghan question was but natural. So long as the fire of war was ablaze on the frontier, it was impossible for his Lordship to take up any important matter of domestic policy. He had come out with definite instructions from the Cabinet regarding the various issues of the Afghan problem. On the return of the Liberals to power, Lord Hartington, the then new Secretary of State for India, had, in his place in the House of Commons, declared that it was the anxious desire of Her Majesty's Government to bring the military operations beyond the frontier to a speedy close; and that as soon as a strong ruler was found to take charge of the country, Afghanistan would be evacuated. Lord Ripon was not in any way responsible for the policy, the execution of which was entrusted to him. His Lordship worked on the lines which had been laid down for his guidance. The wisest course would have been an immediate withdrawal of the British forces from Afghanistan. If the Afghans had been left to themselves, they would have constructed some form of Government suited to their wants and wishes. It would no doubt have been repugnant to British feelings to have left the country a prey to anarchy and civil war. But it should have been understood that an Afghan Sirdar would seriously imperil his chances of ruling his country if he was known to have been indebted for his throne to the *kafir* invaders of his country. So great is the hatred of the Afghans for the English, that an Ameer who received his *gadi* at the hands of the British authorities would be disposed of summarily the moment the foreign bayonets that supported him were out of sight. The soundness of this view was conclusively established by the refusal of the present Ameer Abdur Rahman to sit on the throne until the British forces had actually left Cabul. Mr. Gladstone's ignorance of the real feelings of the Afghans towards his countrymen led him to talk of conferring "institutions" upon Afghanistan before evacuating it. Had our troops been withdrawn as soon as the Liberals came to power in the spring of 1880, the British arms would have been spared the humiliation of the crushing defeat of Maiwand in the following summer, and the cost of General Roberts' march from Cabul to Kandahar in the autumn would have been saved to the Treasury. But as we have remarked above, Lord Ripon was not responsible for all this. He carried out energetically and satisfactorily the policy of his Chief. The blame rests with the Gladstone Cabinet, and not with their agent. The retiring Viceroy's enemies assert that he completely reversed the frontier policy which had been pursued by his predecessor. This accusation is utterly unfounded. The truth is, that such parts of Lord Lytton's Afghan policy as were inherently weak had either collapsed of themselves, or had been abandoned by their authors, before Lord Ripon assumed charge of the Government of India. The Kandahar arrangement had tumbled down like a house of cards, and the scheme for handing Herat to Persia had died a natural death. Lord Ripon is blamed by the Conservatives for not retaining Kandahar, but this charge has no legs to stand upon. As a matter of fact, Lord Lytton's programme did not include the permanent occupation of Southern Afghanistan. Acting under the late Viceroy's instructions, Sir Lepel Griffin had, before the return of the Liberals to power, repeatedly declared at Cabul that the British Government had no intention of annexing or permanently occupying Kandahar. Its evacuation was, therefore, in direct accordance with the reiterated and solemn promises which Sir Lepel had been directed to make, and with the assurances of the Government of India to the Chiefs and people of Cabul. Indeed, the English could not have remained there without a gross breach of public faith. Lord Ripon was quite prepared to support the Wali Shere Ali, who had been proclaimed the hereditary ruler of Kandahar, and his Lordship did, in fact, support him until he refused to hold office any longer.

Thus neither the credit of putting a stop to the war, nor the discredit of the bungling manner in which it was effected, belongs to Lord Ripon; and they misrepresent history who claim for him the glory of putting an end to the Afghan War.

The military operations beyond the frontier having been brought to a close, Lord Ripon was enabled to devote his time and energies to the consideration of questions of domestic policy. And here the financial position of the Empire first claimed his attention. In this portion of his work he had the invaluable aid of his new Finance Minister, Major (afterwards Sir) Evelyn Baring. None knew better than the gallant Major that finance is the key to the good Government of India, and the prosperity of its people; and that the success of Lord Northbrook's rule lay in the successful administration of the finances. Major Baring was identified with the sound fiscal policy which had been pursued by his cousin. The sad failure of the Afgan War estimates had shown up the weak points of our military accounts system; and one of the first acts of Lord Ripon and Major Baring was to remodel it. This work was satisfactorily performed. Major Baring's extended decentralization scheme was a great improvement upon Sir John Strachey's "ticcadaree" system. The principle of the new contract with the Local Governments and Administrations was that—instead of giving them a fixed sum of money to make good any excess of provincialized expenditure over provincialized receipts, a certain percentage of the Imperial revenue was devoted to this object. A few heads of receipts and expenditure were reserved as Imperial, others were divided in proportions, for the most part equal, between Imperial and Provincial, and the rest were made Provincial. The balance of transfers being against the Local Governments, it was rectified by a fixed percentage of land-revenue, otherwise reserved as Imperial. The general result of the arrangements was that about three-fifths of the revenue and one-fourth of the expenditure of British India were provincialized. In making this new contract with the provincial governments, provision was made for improving the position and prospects of the subordinate executive services in the various provinces.

In the annals of British Indian Administration there had never been such a large reduction of taxation as during the Ripon-Baring *regime.* The surplus at the disposal of the Government of India in 1882 was assumed to amount to three millions sterling. This was effected by a process which if adopted by a private financier would have called forth the severest denunciation. The process adopted was that of at once putting on the credit side a sum of two millions which had not then been received, nor would be fully recovered for the next five years in instalments of forty lacs a year. Nor was the manner in which this paper credit proposed to be, and afterwards actually, applied no less reprehensible. Of course all the different heads under which it was set down were not so. Some of the minor items were good, but they seem to have been taken up merely as a sort of gilding for an act which we felt bound to denounce at the time and which the historian of India will never cease to condemn. The first item was remission of the Patwari Cess in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh to the extent of £316,000. The next was the lowering of the salt duty to Rs. 2 a maund

all round, resulting in a loss of revenue amounting to the large sum of £1,400,000. The third was the abolition of the cotton and general import duties involving a sacrifice of revenue to the extent of £1,219,000. The remission of the Patwari cess in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh was a measure, the wisdom of which could not be questioned. It showed a spirit of proper regard for the well-being of the agricultural population in those provinces. Well did Major Baring say that nowhere in India was a reduction of taxation more required than in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. But the other two items of revision involved a needless and wanton sacrifice of revenue, and were conceived solely in the interests of English trade Whilst the reduction of the salt duty has caused to the Treasury a loss amounting to nearly 1½ millions, or about treble the proceeds of the irritating and unpopular License Tax, it has given no appreciable relief to the tax-payer. The saving per head has been so infinitessimally small, that it is not felt at all. If it was necessary to reduce the salt duty at all, it should have been lowered in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, where it had been greatly increased during Lord Lytton's administration, and the tax should have been taken off from the Native States which had been unjustly brought within the purview of British Indian salt administration. The salt agreements with the feudatory chiefs of Rajputana and Central India, who were compelled to suppress the manufacture of salt in their territories and to surrender their salt producing tracts to the British Government, were a stretch of arbitrary power, which an honest and conscientious ruler like Lord Ripon should have avoided. But the retiring Viceroy could not command the courage required for doing this act of bare justice to the people of the Native States. The total abolition of the cotton and general import duties was a measure, which the people of India never expected from the retiring Viceroy and the late Finance Minister. The remnant of the cotton duties was not at all protective. It was levied on the finer descriptions of goods which are not, and cannot for some time to come, be produced in this country. As these goods were consumed by the well-to-do classes of the community they came under the category of luxuries, and as such they formed a perfectly unobjectionable source of revenue. It is all very well to talk of the advantages of Free Trade to India, but the hard fact remains that England, the great apostle of Free Trade, raises no less than twenty millions sterling from import duties, and has not had the decency even to remit the duty on Indian silver-ware. The fiscal system of the United Kingdom distinctly recognises the soundness of the principle of taxing imported luxuries. Even admitting that India could afford the loss of revenue involved in the remission of the cotton duties, Lord Ripon and Major Baring should have considered whether there were not other imposts in the country, which might have been abolished with greater benefit to the people. There was the export duty on rice, repeal of which would have given a stimulus to the export trade of India, and an important influence would thus have been brought into operation to diminish the serious burden imposed upon her through the loss by exchange. There was, again, the License Tax, which is virtually an Income Tax, from which every official and professional income is exempted. It is very doubtful whether the English people would consider the gravest emergency sufficient to justify the imposition of an Income Tax which would fall upon almost every trader and artisan in the country, but would leave untouched the entire official class, all the officers in the army and all professional men. While these two obnoxious taxes were retained Lord Ripon and Major Baring needlessly sacrificed a large revenue which was derived from a legitimate source. They tried hard to convince the people of India that the cotton and general import duties were abolished for their benefit; but our countrymen could not be persuaded to view the matter in that light. They felt no doubt whatever that in remitting those duties, the Government looked principally to the interests of the cotton gods of Lancashire, who are possessed of immense political influence in *England*.

The financial operations of the subsequent year come under the head of mere routine and call for no remark here. The great financial and politico-economic *coup* of the closing administration was that of the year we have above noticed, and it does not and will never claim the admiration of the historian of India.

Among the other important financial measures of Lord Ripon's reign may be mentioned the restoration of the Famine Insurance Fund, the introduction of the Stock Note scheme, the substitution of articles of indigenous manufacture for European stores, and the private enterprise policy in public works. Major Baring announced the restoration of the Famine Insurance Fund shortly after he had assumed charge of the portfolio of Indian finance. The arrangement was that an annual allotment of 1½ millions from the general revenues would be set aside for famine insurance, half the amount being spent on public works calculated to protect the country from famine and the other half being applied to the reduction of debt. The Stock Note scheme, as we had predicted, has turned out an utter failure. The theory on which it was based, namely, that the masses of India hoarded their small savings, because they had no opportunity for investing them in Government stock, was questionable and fallacious. The real author of the Stock Note scheme, we must not forget, was Mr. T. Cracroft Hope, who was Secretary to the Government of India in the Financial Department during the earlier part of the retiring Viceroy's reign. But the Government having accepted it, must bear the discredit of the failure which has resulted.

To Lord Ripon and Major Baring belongs the credit of directing the substitution, as far as possible of articles of indigenous manufacture for imported European stores in the public service of the country. The purchases of stores by the India Office had over and over again been condemned as a great scandal. In the first place, the Indian tax-payer has to pay inordinately high prices for the articles bought. In the second place, the cost of the special department which is maintained at the India Office for the purchase of the stores is thrown upon him. In the third place, he is charged extravagant freights. In the fourth place, he has to bear the loss by exchange for remittances from India. When Lord Ripon and Major Baring took up the whole question of the most economical method of procuring stores required for the public service in India, we indulged in the hope that the serious evils mentioned above would be remedied. But the steps taken did not put an end to the scandal involved in the purchase of stores by the India Office. There was every reason to believe that better and cheaper stores could be procured through local agency than by indenting on the Secretary of State. But this economical and wise measure was not adopted by Lord Ripon. His Lordship, however, expressed his earnest desire to give the utmost encouragement to the substitution, for articles imported from Europe, of articles of *bona fide* local manufacture or indigenous origin. But the success achieved even in this direction is insignificant. The retiring Viceroy in his anxiety to encourage local manufactures and foster indigenous industries took one step which we feel it our duty to condemn strongly. While he could not resist the India Office influence and reduce materially the amount of stores obtained from Europe, he directed the summary suppression of manufactures in Indian prisons.

It is only fair to say that though the retiring Viceroy and the late Finance Minister listened to the cry of the sentimental philanthropists who inveighed against the alleged pressure of the salt tax on the people of India, they stood firm against the anti-opium agitation. Major Baring, in his Financial Statement for 1882-83, made a masterly defence of the opium policy of the Government of India. He discussed the subject in all its bearings, and conclusively showed that the Government was unable to devise any means by which the loss of revenue consequent on the suppression of the opium traffic could be recouped. He had no hesitation in telling the anti-opium fanatics that any present attempt to abandon the opium revenue, whilst conferring a very doubtful benefit on the people of China, would make India insolvent. Lord Ripon and Major Baring also have the credit of protesting strongly against any portion of the extraordinary expenses of the Indian Contingent of the Egyptian Expedition being thrown upon the revenues of this country. Though the protest was not entirely successful, it had the effect of persuading the Home Government to contribute £500,000 towards the cost borne by India. But the retiring Viceroy and the late Finance Minister did not show a bold front when the English War Office demanded the payment of two millions sterling from the Indian Exchequer on account of arrears of non-effectual charges. They acquiesced in the imposition of this unjust and heavy burden upon the Indian tax-payer.

The question of public works it is needless to say, is closely connected with finance. One of the first acts of Lord Ripon and Major Baring was to mature a new public works policy. This policy was announced in the late Finance Minister's first Budget with a great flourish of trumpets. The leading feature of the new policy was to promote the construction of railways in India, through the agency of private enterprise. Major Baring declared that as experience had proved to demonstration the remunerative character of Indian railway investments, private capitalists should undertake the construction of the additional lines required without a guarantee from the State. The late Finance Minister felt quite sanguine as to the success of the new policy. But we did not hesitate to point out at the time that English capitalists would not come forward to undertake the construction of railways in this country without some such inducements as had hitherto been found necessary to hold out. And events have shown that we were quite right. Major Baring's expectation would have been realized, had Indian railways been really sound and profitable investments. Considering the great amount of English capital which is embarked in foreign investments it may be fairly assumed that the whole, or at any rate, a considerable amount of it, would be sunk in Indian railways, if capitalists could be convinced that the money which has already been invested in the enterprise, had yielded a satisfactory return. But the fact is that Indian railways have up to this time cost the tax-payer no less a sum than 70 crores of rupees. Such being the case, private capitalists could not be expected to come forward to undertake the construction of railways in India at their own risk. Vast sums of English capital are annually wasted in a countless number of worthless and fraudulent foreign investments; but English investors will not embark their capital in Indian railways without a Government guarantee. The Government offer of a free grant of the land necessary in each case for the line, unaccompanied by any guarantee of interest, does not prove a sufficient inducement to attract European capitalists. Some companies have no doubt been formed since the announcement of the new Public works policy, to undertake the construction of railways in this country; but the concessions which have been granted to most of them by the State do not differ materially from the old guarantee system, and the flourish of trumpets about successful public works policy falls flat on the ear now.

Though the new public works policy did not prove a success, it was made the occasion for reviving the post of Public Works Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council—a post which had been abolished by Lord Lytton on the retirement of Sir Andrew Clarke at the beginning of 1880. This means a lac of rupees to the bad every year.

After the new policy had been in operation for a couple of years, Major Baring was constrained by the very force of facts to acknowledge that it had practically collapsed. A fresh scheme for railway extension was accordingly devised and submitted to the Secretary of State for sanction at the beginning of 1883. The Government of Lord Ripon proposed to lay out 33½ millions sterling in constructing 3,896 miles of railroad during the next five years, and to incur this expenditure either directly by the State, or through the agency of companies, but on the financial responsibility of the Government of

India. In order to defray the interest charges on the capital to be raised by companies for the construction of railways, the sanction of the Secretary of State was solicited to the appropriation, or rather misappropriation of £200,000 from the Famine Insurance Fund. We wonder how could such a monstrous proposal have emanated from Lord Ripon and Major Baring, who had themselves rescued the Famine Fund from the fate which befell it under Lord Lytton and Sir John Strachey. If 20 lakhs of the fund had been hypothecated in the manner proposed by the Government of India, it would not have been available for relief purposes in times of actual famine. As the adoption of Lord Ripon's scheme for railway extension involved a removal of the restriction which the Select Committee on Indian Public Works of the Sessions of 1878 and 1879 had laid down as to the amount to be borrowed annually for expenditure on public works, Lord Kimberley was not competent to sanction the proposals of the Government of India. He therefore got a Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to consider and report on the question. The Committee, which sat during the past session, approved the scheme for constructing 3896 miles during the next five years at a cost of 33½ millions sterling on the financial responsibility of the Government; but they rejected the proposal for appropriating any portion of the Famine Fund for defraying interest charges on the capital to be raised by companies under a Government guarantee. It is a matter of deep regret that an experienced and conscientious statesman like Lord Ripon and a sound and cautious financier like Major Baring should have committed the Government of India to an expenditure of 33½ millions sterling on railway construction during the next five years. The carrying out of the proposals of the Government of India for railroad extension would seriously embarass the finances of the Empire in bad years. It is true the Indian Railway Committee have sanctioned the scheme on the distinct understanding that its adoption must not involve any fresh taxation; but this condition is practically valueless: it is impossible of fulfilment. After capital has been spent on railway construction on the financial responsibility of the State, the Government is bound to bear the interest charges on the same, whether the works pay or not. The money must be found somehow or other, and if the revenues cannot bear the charge, additional burdens must be imposed upon the people. Again, there is no guarantee that the present prosperous condition of the finances will continue for ever, or even for any length of time. It should also be remembered that the expectation that Indian railways would prove directly remunerative has not been fulfilled; and that as railways have now been constructed along the most important lines of communication, the returns which are yielded on the money expended on them in the past cannot be regarded as affording any evidence that similar returns would be obtained from any capital expended in the future.

The task of dealing with the Report of the Famine Commission devolved upon Lord Ripon, though it had been submitted in the time of his predecessor. The Commission had recommended that each Province of the empire should be provided with a Department of Agriculture, and that the Supreme Government should have a special bureau to assist it in its dealings with the Local Governments in matters agricultural. In accordance with this recommendation, Lord Ripon not only resuscitated the Etcetera Department which had been knocked on the head by his predecessor, but also insisted that an agricultural bureau should be established in each Province on the model of the North-West Agricultural Department. If the retiring Viceroy had carefully studied the results of the working of Lord Mayo's Etcetera Department and of Sir John Strachey's Department of Agriculture for the North-Western Provinces, he would have been convinced of the utter uselessness of maintaining costly agricultural bureaus in this country. Many of the experiments made under the auspices of these departments relate to matters which can have no bearing, direct or indirect, on agicultural improvements, and can certainly convey no lesson to the Native cultivators. With scarcely an exception, these experiments have signally failed, and it has been clearly shown that those who were employed to teach the people agriculture have more to learn from the people than to teach them. This was exactly what had been predicted by that great statesman Lord Canning. Yet Lord Ripon gave effect to the recommendation of the Famine Commission about the establishment of agricultural departments—a measure which has involved much waste of public money. So long as Sir Ashley Eden remained at the head of affairs in Bengal, he refused to create an agricultural department; but his successor fell in with the views of the Supreme Government in this matter, and gave them effect. The Central Revenue and Agricultural Department, which was placed under Mr. E. C. Buck, whose work, as head of the North-West agricultural bureau, had been so mercilessly exposed by Sir Ashley Eden, has so far failed to justify its existence. It has no doubt taken up some important questions connected with the revenue administrations of the temporarily settled province. But the remedial measures adopted have merely touched the surface of existing evils, instead of going to their root.

Sir Auckland Colvin, the present Finance Minister, while Secretary to the Allahabad Board of Revenue, had, in an official memorandum, laid bare the incalculable injury inflicted upon the country by operations connected with the periodical revision of settlements. Lord Ripon took up this question, but failed to grapple with it adequately or satisfactorily. He merely gave the Local Governments to understand that no proposals for revision of settlements would be favourably entertained unless it could be shown that the undertaking would yield a sufficient pecuniary return, or that there were special circumstances which demanded a revision. Thus the retiring Viceroy set his face against revision of settlements, except only in cases where the cost would be more than the gain; but the order is good only on paper, it lacks all the elements of fixity, practicability and real statesmanship in it. No revision has yet been sanctioned which was not strongly recommended on the ground of probable gain to a large extent. And as settlement officers know well that their prospects of advancement depend upon their showing satisfactory returns of increased revenue, they almost invariably enhance the existing assessment on one or another of the theoretical grounds with which the ingenuity of themselves or their Department has furnished them. Local Governments, therefore, will have no difficulty in showing that as a rule, revisions of settlement would result in a gain to the Treasury.

Equally disappointing was Lord Ripon's act on in dealing with the supremely important question of the suspension and remission of revenue in cases of failure of crops. The broad principle laid down was that *suspension*, not *remission*, of the Government demand should be the ordinary mode of relief in seasons of drought. A sliding scale of suspension was prescribed, and the classification of agricultural land into secure, insecure, and fluctuating arears was directed. As regards remission Lord Ripon held that it must depend on the character of subsequent crops, thus practically adopting Sir John Strachey's theory that the losses of bad years should be recouped by the profits of good seasons. Strange to say the retiring Viceroy did not recognise the necessity of remitting the Government demand even in the case of a total loss of crops. The successful working of the system of suspension prescribed by Lord Ripon would depend entirely upon the honesty and efficiency of the subordinate revenue staff in the Upper Provinces; yet he took no steps for remodelling that staff which is notorious for its inefficiency and corruption. Again, in dealing with the question of the assessment of agricultural improvements, Lord Ripon weakly surrendered his better judgment to that of his colleagues. The Land Improvement Loans Bill, as it was originally introduced into the Legislative Council, had exempted all improvements made by ryots with their own or borrowed money. There can be no manner of doubt as to the soundness of this principle, and on the occasion of the first debate on the Bill Lord Ripon recognized it clearly and emphatically. But the Anglo-Indian in the Council strongly objected to the provision mentioned above on the ground that its effect would be to cause a loss of revenue to the State. Lord Ripon succumbed to this opposition, and agreed to the matter being left to the discretion of the local Governments; and the result is, as we know, that in the Western Presidency private wells are taxed under the plea of improvement. The Famine Commission had stated in their Report in plain and emphatic terms that departmental orders and rules on this subject were liable to retraction and change of view, and that the best course calculated to remove all doubt and anxiety of the ryots was to come to a precise and permanent understanding, and to ratify that understanding by law. Lord Ripon failed to give effect to this wise suggestion, even though his Lordship knew very well that the Government of Bombay had from time to time devised many ingenious plans for neutralizing the good intentions of the Supreme Government in the matter.

THE GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT OF THE EDUCATION COMMISSION.

III.

We have in a recent issue presented to our readers a succinct account of the contents of the Resolution of the Government of India on the Report of the Education Commission. To-day, we propose to discuss, more at length, some of the most salient points of the Resolution, so as to be able to show, that the results of the labours of the Commission, and the deliberations of the Imperial Government to give effect to them, fall far short of what the people had legitimately a right to expect. In appointing the Commission the Governor-General observed that their duty would be to enquire particularly (subject only to certain limitations as regards the Universities, schools of technichal instruction, Anglo-Indian education, and the Educational system of British Burma) into the manner in which effect has been given to the principles of the Despatch of the 19th of July 1854, which set forth, in the words of Lord Dalhousie, "a scheme of education for all India far wider and more comprehensive than the supreme or any Local Government could ever have ventured to suggest." It would be also their duty to suggest measures for the further carrying out of the policy laid down in that celebrated despatch. There was occasion for an enquiry on the former score, because it used to be a frequent matter of complaint, that the principles of the despatch of 1854 were being disregarded and that primary education was sacrificed to higher education. The labours of the Commission show that on the whole, and after making all deductions on account of mistakes and failures on the part of the local authorities in giving effect to that despatch, the result is one on which Government may congratulate itself, because the advance made since that memorable year has everywhere been great and encouraging. The Commission, then, so far as that enquiry is concerned, must be pronounced to have done its work successfully. But it was not as a mere Commission of enquiry, that it excited great hopes in the minds of our countrymen at large, because in the results of inquisitional proceedings only, they could possibly have no direct concern or interest. It was from a higher platform that they viewed it, and hailed its appointment with joy, because another and a far more important duty of the Commission would be, to suggest measures for the further carrying out of the policy laid down in that memorable despatch. The measure of the success of the labours of the Commission then, will be judged on this count and this count only, and when that measure falls short of their expectations, we need not wonder that they come to look upon the whole thing as a failure.

It is not possible nor necessary to dilate at length on all the various questions raised in the course of the Resolution. It will be sufficient for our present purposes, to refer to one or two important points, such as may strike any cursory observer, and will establish our case clearly.

We may refer to any of the other matters as occasion may arise hereafter.

Chapter IX of the Report of the Commission deals with the subjects of special classes. (1) Native Chiefs and Noblemen. (2) Mahomedans (3) aboriginal races (4) low castes; and (5) the poorer classes. As to the education of the sons of Chiefs, and nobles, the Government remarks, that institutions designed for them should be entirely self-supporting. The Rajkumar College of Ajmir and Katiwar, and the Indore Colleges and some other minor Talukdari schools are the only institutions, which are specially reserved for the sons of chiefs and nobles, and they are in most cases supported by liberal endowments of the princes and nobles whose children and relations derive benefit from them. Bengal and Madras, we believe, can boast of no separate institution of this kind. It is alleged that arrangements have been made in most Provinces for educating minors under the charge of the District Court, or the Court of Wards, and in most instances the educational expenses of the minors are entirely paid out of the income of their estates. As regards Bengal the arrangements are nominal or of the most inefficient description, but notice of this has neither been taken by the Commission nor by Government. We next come to consider the special class No. 2, namely the case of the Mahomedans. In this the matter becomes a little more complicated,and the position of the Government with regard thereto becomes difficult to understand. The Governor-General in Council, says the Resolution, has the subject of Mahomedan education, at present, under separate consideration; and will merely say here, that in view of the backward condition in which some Provinces and members of that community have fallen, he thinks it desirable to give them in some respects *exceptional* assistance. No doubt our Mahomedan fellow-countrymen have been slower in availing themselves of the numerous facilities of education afforded by Government, and have therefore not been able to compete on more equal terms with their Hindu brethern for the various posts and positions of honour and emolument in the country. We are as fully alive as any body else, to the supreme necessity of securing a greater appreciation of the blessings of education by this very important class of Her Majesty's subjects, and every reasonable effort to bring about that desirable state of affairs would meet with our cordial approval and support. But we are, as a rule, opposed, on broad principles of justice and propriety, to any special favour being shown to any section of Her Majesty's subjects, as distinguished from any other, and special measures being framed for their advancement and welfare, unless their utter incapacity for self-help be established by the clearest available evidence, such as cannot, we are afraid, be adduced in this particular case. There is, for some inexplicable reason or other, a tendency now-a-days, to make out that there is more backwardness in point of education and general enlightenment amongst the Mussulmans than actually happens to be the case. Statistics taken in 1871-72 show that 22 per cent of the population at Madras, Bombay, Bengal and Assam, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab, were Mahomedans and 14·5 per cent. of the school-going population belonged to the same community. In the North-Western Provinces, and to a much larger extent in Oudh, the proportion of Mahomedan school-boys to the total number, is greater than the proportion of Mahomedans in the population, the population percentage of the Mahomedans in the former being 13·5 and the school percentage. 17.8; and the population percentage in the latter being 9·9 and the school percentage so high as 17·8. Subsequent statistics, namely those taken ten years later, show considerable advancement in the direction, and the general result,though not such as we might have wished for, may on the whole be pronounced as satisfactory. The state of affairs, which would have imperatively necessitated the adoption of summary special measures, is therefore, not disclosed. Whereas on the other hand, the Report of the Commission expressly states "that on the question of establishing especial schools for Mussulmans, the almost unanimous opinion of those consulted was that, with the schools already in existence, there was no sufficient justification for expending State funds in this direction. The Vernacular of the mass of Mussulmans in Bengal was known to be Bengali and the ordinary *patsalas* of the country were held to supply the proper means of elementary education. Schools of all classes might be made more attractive by increasing the number of Musulmans throughout the various grades of the Department in Musulman districts," and so forth. The Government Resolution, only generally lays down, that it is desirable to give the Mahomedans in some respects exceptional assistance, but does not state explicitly as to what particular form the indicated "exceptional assistance" is to take. Special arrangements like those suggested in the concluding portion of the extract quoted just now, are calculated to serve the purposes of Government without incurring unnecessary extra charges and have, therefore, our entire approval.

In the Department of Higher Education, however, the complaint of the backwardness of the Mahomedans, seems to be better grounded than in the case of primary or secondary education. In 1871-72 the disproportin of Mahomedans in the Colleges was very conspicuous. Out of 1287 students in the Colleges of Bengal only 52 or 4.04 percent were Musulmans. During the preceeding five years out of 3499 candidates who passed the Entrance Examination in Bengal, 132 or 3.8 per cent only were Mushalmans. Out of 900 passed for the F. A in the same perio l Musalmans numbered only 5 or 1.1 per cent and the inferiority steadily increases in the higher examinations. Taking the candidates generally, out of every 100 who passed the Entrance, 26 go on and pass the F. A and 12 pass the B. A,; but of every 100 Musulmans who pass the Entrance only 8 pass the First Arts and 3 the B. A. This state of affairs is certainly very deplorable and calls for urgent remedy. But if we look into the matter carefully, it will at once be clear that the cause of evil lies not in the fact of exceptional assistance not being rendered to the Mahomedans, but must be sought for in some other and very different quarter. As a matter of fact exceptional facilities are accorded to our Musalman brethern no matter whether by the Government or by private individuals or funds. Mahomedan students in this country enjoy privileges which their Hindu brethern do not. Provisions are made from the Mahammad Muhsin Trust Fund to pay two-thirds of the fees of Mahomedan students in Government schools and Colleges. Thus a Musalman student can prosecute his studies in the Presidency College on the payment of Rs 4 only a month, the balance of his schooling fees being met from the Muhsin Fund. And similar facilities are afforded in all the Government Colleges, schools and High schools throughout theProvince, yet how few are inclined to avail of these excellent opportunities? The plea of poverty will hardly hold good, and that out of 1287 College students only 52 should have been Mahomedans, must be explained on some better and more tangible theory. The causes of this unfortunate state of affairs, it is agreed on all hands, seem to be pride of race, a memory of bygone superiority, religious fears, a natural attachment to the learning of Islam, and a not inconsiderable amount of indolence. We should have been glad if the Resolution on the Report had indicated the nature of the "exceptional assistance" by means whreof the Government hoped to get rid of *these* disturbing elements.

It is not necessary to enter into the details about the other special classes. It is necessary however, to refer to an important issue raised by the Commission, but which the present Resolution does not notice. As a matter of fact there may be, nay are, other races in India whose claims to special treatment are based upon circumstances similar to those of the Mahomedans e. g. the Rajputs whose cause the Raja of Bhinga pleaded. We are not aware why the Eurasians and East Indians, whose cause Archdeacon Baly pleaded, are not mentioned in this connection. The Commission recommend that the principles embodied in the recommendations about the Mahomedans, be equally applicable to any other races, *with similar antecedents, whose education is on the same level with that of Mahomedans.* Was generalisation ever more vague than this?

The list then, of the special classes who are to receive special State-assistance is complete. It includes the Mahomedans, Eurasians, East Indians, Anglo-Indians, Aborigines, low caste, and *other* special classes, all, all, but the bulk of the Hindus, or in other words, the bulk of those who pay for the whole machinery of Government, administration and education—or, in other words, those who contribute the most and have done most for self help should be denied the helping hand of Government; and their revenue contributions and the savings to be effected by abolishing or reducing the educational staff of the colleges their children frequent must go to the benefit of the indolent, the discontented and the specially favored. This is the upshot for which the Hindu population of India are to thank the Government and the Education Commission.

THE *STATESMAN* ON THE DUTY OF THE ZEMINDARS.

THE zemindars of Bengal are under deep obligation to the editor of the *Statesman* for the invaluable service he has done them by systematically and persistently exposing the iniquities of the Tenancy Bill. His thorough mastery of the subject, his vast experience, his sympathy for the people, his perfect knowledge of the bearings of economic principles on the well-being of large communities, and above all his unflinching devotion to truth and justice, and the ability and freedom with which he advocates their cause, entitle him to our highest respect. He has ably fought the battle of the zemindars, and his judgment has been generally faultless. We have, therefore, read with every attention and care the short leader he has written with reference to a recent article of ours on the 'Zemindars and their Critics.' But with all our prepossessions in his favor we must confess that we have not been convinced that we have been "making a sad error" or "erring greatly" in the opinion we expressed in that article. Our *thesis* was whether or not the zemindars could give an address to Lord Ripon without practically abandoning their opposition to the Tenancy Bill. For many reasons, unnecessary now to refer to, we thought it best to confine ourselves within that narrow bound. We expressly stated that it was not our intention *then* to review the administration of Lord Ripon, and to ascertain how far he was entitled to the lasting gratitude of our countrymen. We gave him full credit for his *good intentions*, but abstained from pointing out what were his actions for which a memorial was needed. The field was large, the topics many, and opinions very much diversified, and it was best for our purpose, we thought, to avoid all debatable ground. The issue raised by us was simple enough, and the reply could be most categorically given. Our reply was in the negative, and we have seen nothing, and heard nothing, to convince us that we were mistaken. Our contemporary does not face this issue. He says, "if this were really so, we should certainly advise the zemindars as the *Patriot* does." This would mean that an address to Lord Ripon, and opposition to the Tenancy Bill are not compatible. But he goes further, and adds, "but it is idle to speak so." The logical sequence of this general denial requires that our contemporary should show that a combination of the two may be effected without harm, and indeed he was bound by the line of his argument to prove this. The onus rested with him, and he was bound by all recognised laws of disputation to take it up. But he has not done so, and we verily believe that he cannot do so. He shirks the question, and raises a false issue. He flies at a tangent and occupies himself in hunting for the author of the Tenancy Bill. For a thorough logician, as our contemporary unquestionably is, and earnest lover of fair-play, this is what we did not expect. It matters not six-pence to the zemindars at large to know who is the author of the Bill. They know it comes in the name of Lord Ripon, and on every principle of fairness and justice they

must hold him responsible for it. Our contemporary is too thoroughly versed with the rules of Government not to know that many things and most things are done by Secretaries, and other advisers, and the head of Government often does no more than scratch his initials with a pencil on elaborate drafts which he has not time enough to read, much less to consider. The pencil scratch, however, binds him to the draft, and it is the merest apology to talk of his being innocent, or free from the blame or praise which attaches to that act of scratching. Doubtless, Mr. Ilbert and his assistants are the real authors of the Bill. But should the public fight with them, or with the chief in whose name the Bill comes before it? If it accepted the former branch of the alternative, it would be easy enough for Mr. Ilbert to say that he carried out the orders of the Council, and thereby exonerate himself. If it took up the second, as it has done, our contemporary would insist, as he does, it should have none of it. Thus he drives it to the absurd conclusion that no one is to blame. Lord Ripon knew nothing, and is, therefore, guiltless, and Mr. Ilbert carried out orders as an officer specially appointed to do so, and is, therefore, guiltless; and the Council is a nonentity with neither a body nor a soul. We are sure that our contemporary is not deliberately driving us to this ridiculous position. Our contemporay says that "The Tenancy Bill is a development of the Rent Bill," and so it is, but he does not deign to explain which Rent Bill he refers to. The first Rent Bill we know of was the one which was confined to procedure for the realisation of rent by Zemindars. Does our freind refer to it? If he does he may as well refer to the germ which was blown down from another sphere as the same with Nero who was developed in course of eons into that tyrant. The relation between the Tenancy Bill and the first Rent Bill is certainly not closer. We have then in succession the Bills of the Rent Commission, of Mr. Reynolds, and of Sir Ashley Eden, and even the last bears no relation except as a nineteenth cousin or so to the present Bill. We can unhesitatingly affirm that some of those who denounce the Tenancy Bill would thankfully accept Sir Ashley Eden's Bill. That Bill was first modified by Mr. Thompson, then a member of Supreme Council, and it has gone on getting worse and worse under every revision. It was Lord Ripon's Despatch which recommended, in effect, that every tenant should be *ipso facto* an occupancy holder, and it was the Secretary of State who insisted upon the *twelve years' clause*, and vetoed the recommendation of the Despatch. Lord Ripon's Government was very much displeased with this, and exchanged notes and telegrams to make the Secretary of State change his opinion; but it could not do so, and failing there it got up the scheme of collateral and constructive occupancy in an estate or village by which the *twelve years clause* is reduced to nullity. Whom are the Zemindars to thank for this—Lord Ripon or Sir Ashley Eden? It is not necessary to go through the history of the other oppressive clauses. It would take more time than we can spare at present; but the single instance we have quoted suffices to show that it is Lord Ripon and his colleagues that must stand responsible for the Bill as it now stands. The zemindars should be thankful to our contemporary for the advice he has given them, but we have the most supreme conviction that when it is carried out it will bear no fruit whatever. He says, "let the zemindars take steps to show Lord Ripon before he leaves, and Mr. Ilbert who is to stay, that both have been grossly misled as to the facts, and there is an end of the Bill." He admits that "the Bill has been brought forward under the grossest delusion and misrepresentation as to facts." It was to dispel this "grossest delusion and misrepresentation" that the zemindars have laboured for the last four years, and our contemporary has contributed so nobly and so ably to put the truth forward in the clearest light. But what has been the result? The literature of the Tenancy Bill has grown into a large library, but it has served hitherto to cast not a single ray of light on the mind of Lord Ripon, and the last revision of the Bill under his knowledge and countenance and by the hand of his own legal and responsible adviser has made it far worse. Can any sane man believe in the face of these facts that what has not been accomplished within the last four years will be effected, as by the wave of a magic wand, in course of the next fortnight even if there be no truth in the rumour we have heard that Lord Ripon, before leaving Simla, came to the resolution in his Executive Council, to push on the Bill? If there be one, we are morally certain it is not our respected contemporary. We are equally sure that our contemporary would be the last person to force the hands of the Zemindars. He has fought for them, he is fighting for them, and will continue to do so as long as the discussion lasts. But all his labours will be of no avail, if the zemindars compromise themselves by resorting to the insensate act of praising and blaming Lord Ripon in the same breath. There are zemindars and zemindars. There are several who would do anything for a title or a smile. We heard not long ago of a biggish one who offered to vote the Tenancy Bill, chuck and block, if he were recommended to succeed the late Babu Kristodas Pal in the Vice-regal Legislative Council. Such men may do anything; and in large numbers there must always be some untrue to the cause of justice and loyalty. Even the Prince of Peace could not find *twelve* persons without a knave among them, and the zemindars as a body must be prepared to find many such; but if they have any regard for their interest and the cause of justice they have so long fought for, they must, in mere self-defence, stand against the pressure that is being brought to bear upon them. Let them yield now, and in a fortnight more Lord Ripon will be gone, and their cause will be shipwrecked on a forlorn shore. Our contemporary is too familiar with the ways of Government and the fate of memorials and clear expositions to believe for a moment that another memorial, however ably and clearly argued and lucidly put, would suffice to make Lord Ripon and his Council to revoke their last resolution.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE UNDERSTAND that Her Majesty the Queen-Empress has been graciously pleased to confer on our renowned countryman Raja Sourendra Mohun Tagore the dignity of Knight Bachelor of Great Britain. This is a high honor, and has for the first time been conferred on a native of this side of India. The Raja had been so honored by several of the sovereigns of Europe, and it is fitting that the foreign Knighthoods which the British Government does not recognise should be legalised by the gracious act of our own beloved Sovereign. We understand that the honor conferred upon the Raja is in recognition of his invaluable labours in the field of Hindu Music. We wish the new Knight long life and health to enjoy the many honors that have been showered on him, and of which he is so well worthy in every respect.

THE NUMEROUS friends and admirers of the late Hon'ble Rai Kristodas Pal Bahadur, will be glad to hear that his only son Babu Radha Charan Pal, who was very ill, is improving, and that there is no cause for anxiety. He is under the treatment of Dr. Coates assisted by Babus Kanai Lal Dey, and Govind Chandra Chatterji.

WE PUBLISH in another column a letter from Dr. G. C. Bose, commenting on Dr. Kanailal Dey's Analyses of native dietary, and we do so only for the sake of fair-play. The provokingly scientific and technical way in which our correspondent has treated the subject renders his letter unfit for general readers, and we have no space for scientific discussions. When printing Dr. Dey's table we wished much to reduce it to a popular form, but we had no time to do so. Dr. Dey had tried to make his work popular, but, we must add, with indifferent success, and Dr. Bose loads his letter with minutiæ and references which none of our readers would care for. Their proper field is a chemical journal. The only point in which some explanation is necessary is the placing of fatty matter along with water &c. in the last column of Dr. Dey's table. We understand that the Doctor has included all appreciable fat under the head of heat-producers, and relegated only traces of fat to the last column to simplify the subject. Dr. Bose's analyses refer to English oat, which is quite different from the Bengal article, and the differences resulting from age, quality, growth &c. are so vast that it is futile to quarrel about averages taken from an unnamed but small number of experiments. We can make room only for scientific truths put forth in the simplest and most popular form.

AN EXAMINATION for selection of clerks for the Indian Secretariat Offices will be held on the 13th January next and the following days simultaneously at Calcutta, Allahabad and Lahore, and it is to be hoped with the same set of questions. For the upper division there is to be no examination at all, and in the lower division the probable number of vacancies to be competed for is announced to be 30. We are glad that the Government is candid enough to announce at the outset that there will be no vacancies to compete for in upper-grade, or else the same mistake that was made last year would have been made over again. In the examination of January last four candidates in the upper-grade were selected for filling up existing vacancies as they were pronounced qualified in all respects, and, although nearly a year has elapsed in the course of which several vacancies did occur, not a single one of these selected candidates had the good fortune of receiving an appointment, and the manner in which these vacancies were filled up is not known to the public. The lower division men seem to have done much better as several of their number received appointments. If the selected candidates are not provided for when there is an opportunity to do so, we cannot understand why it was publicly announced that vacancies in public offices and public services should be filled up after a fair trial in competition examinations? Such promises when unfulfilled do more harm than good.

WE HAVE very great pleasure in learning that the City College building in the College Square (south) is very nearly completed, and the Viceroy has kindly consented to open it formally on the 9th or 10th of December next. It is an elegent three-storeyed building that will accomodate the large School and College departments. The institution was started not long ago, and its authorities deserve great praise that by their own unaided efforts they have brought it up to so flourishing a condition as to be able to afford so costly a building. These are, however, unmistakable signs of the times, indicating how much the people are learning the noble principles of self-help in matters educational. We would for our part be very glad to find the Metropolitan Institution, the Presidency Institution, and the Albert College located in permanent habitations of their own, because such habitations are very much calculated to ensure the stability of the institutions.

IN JUSTICE to the members of the local bar of Purneah, whose alleged unprofessional conduct regarding Inspector Lalluram Panday's case, the Press in common with ourselves thought it their duty to criticise, we deem it necessary to give publicity to the contradiction that some of the members of the Purneah Bar have sent us. We are sorry the space at our command forbids our publishing the letter *in extenso*, and it is hardly necessary to do so, because similar contradictions have already appeared in some of our morning contemporaries. Lalluram, in his affidavit in support of his motion to the High Court for having his case transferred to some other district for trial, among other things, said that the pleaders refused to defend him on the ground that their interest with the European community, official and non-official, would suffer thereby, and we are glad that the statement is now challenged as untrue and unfounded. The substance of the defence is that the case came on for hearing before the District Magistrate during the Durga Pujah holidays, when all the pleaders, excepting four, were away from the station, and of these four again Lalluram had been to only one, namely Babu Parbati Charan

Das, a senior member of the Bar, "well-known for his independence and moral courage," who, declined accepting his brief for reasons of his own, and not for those stated by Lalluram. Lalluram's brief was never offered to the other three, viz. Babus Govinda Chundra Banerjee, Mohendro Narayan Banerjee and Mr. Chapman, who is a brother-in-law of Mr. Walker. If these be the circumstances it would certainly be wrong to make a sweeping statement that the pleaders refused to defend on the grounds alleged. The Mufussil bar in common with the Calcutta bar is characterised by independence and intelligence, and we were very much pained to hear allegations to the contrary. The Hon'ble Justice Wilson in the course of his judgment observed "we don't think that it has been shown that the accused could not obtain the assistance of pleaders," and we are glad that his Lordship's observation has been corroborated by the contradiction of the members of the Purneah Bar.

THE COMMSSIONER of the Burdwan Division, in his report for 1883-84, speaking about the state of public feeling, says:—"It is hereby necessary to repeat that such public feeling as exists in this or any other part of India, is confined to the educated classes who form a very small minority of the population, and that even among them it takes a good deal of stirring up by emissaries from the party of agitation in Calcutta to produce any outward exhibition of sentiment in public matter. I am afraid the emissaries occasionally have a hard time of it, and have to resort to strange devices to attract attention. During his cold weather tour, the Collector of Midnapore met one of them, an educated Bengali, who spoke English fluently, but who was wandering about the country, dressed in yellow robes of a religious mendicant and holding public meetings wherever he could collect an audience. The subjects of his discourses appeared to be the Criminal Procedure Amendment Bill and other irritating topics." It is difficult to understand why a mountain should be made of a molehill. Political missionaries, whom the Commissioner has been pleased to style "*emisaries* from the party of agitation in Calcutta" are no doubt a novel institution in this country, though well-known as "carpet baggers" in other parts of the world, but why any harm should be anticipated from harmless men like these we cannot make out. Our information about the particular English-speaking *yogi* about whom the Collector of Midnapore speaks, is, that he is a very pious man who is in the habit of addressing assemblies, in the course of his travels on all sorts of questions, religious, social, political and moral. A correspondent from Midnapore writes to say that the *Sanyasi* in question, is not in the habit of discoursing on the Criminal Procedure Amendment Bill, or similar "irritating topics." Nor "is he a delegate of the so called Ryots' Association of Calcutta," as some Vernacular Newspapers have been giving out. But his political mission, if any, says the correspondent, seems to be in connection with the burning question of the day, *viz* the Tenancy Bill, and he is said to have addressed several crowded and influential meetings, in the districts of Hoogly, Bankura and Midnapore, protesting against the principles and provisions of this iniquitous Bill. Whatever his political mission may be, it seems certainly ridiculous that a sober document like a Government Resolution on a Divisional Administration Report should have suggested that matters like these might lead to harm and are, therefore, worthy of serious notice of the Government.

AS WE STATED in our last a bad type of cholera has broken out in the Northern Division of the town, especially in parts of Ward No. 1. Thirteen deaths from this disease took place last week, and we are told that people in Teleparah, Ramdhon Mitra's Street, Shampokur Street and other adjoining places are leaving their houses and going away. In Teleparah the epidemic seems to be raging most fiercely and other parts of the town may catch the contagion, unless its progress is speedily arrested. Cold weather cholera is specially virulent and its sudden appearance has caused a good deal of panic among the people. We trust effective and early measures will be taken for bringing it to a stop.

THE CEREMONY of the installation of the Maharaja of Bettiah was performed by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal with great *eclat* on Wednesday the 19th instant. The Lieutenant-Governor held a Durbar, in which the gentry and nobility of the land headed by His Highness the Maharaja of Hutwa were present. In conferring upon the Maharaja the *sunnud* under the authority of the Governor-General, His Honor made a graceful speech suitable to the occasion. In conclusion His Honor said:

"And now, Maharaja, I do not know that I shall mar the auspiciousness of the present occasion if I refer briefly to my last visit to Bettiah. I do so because it recalls to my memory your father, of whom it was said that he died more by the power of his gentleness than of anything violence or terrorism could enforce. He has now passed away full of years, full, I believe, of the respect of all who knew him, and all the recollection of his simple hearing and genial courtesy makes me think of him as one of whom our great English poet has said that 'he bore through all his life without abuse the grand old name of gentleman.' For myself and for all those who are present here to-day I wish you Maharajah, long years and health to enjoy the dignity of the position to which you have now attained.

At the banquet given on the 21st, Mr. Rivers Thompson in proposing the health of the Maharaja said:—

Ladies and gentlemen,—You will bear with me for one more short speech to-day, when I tell you that I am going to ask you to drink to the health and happiness of the Maharaja of Bettiah. We have witnessed a splendid and highly successful ceremony to-day in connection with the accession of the Maharaja to his ancient family title, and I understand that after this dinner is over, we are to see Illuminations and coruscations in recognition of this great event to the Bettiah raj. We owe it to his splendid hospitality (hear, hear) that we are present here enjoying the pleasures of a very pleasant visit (hear, hear,) and if it was for this reason only I should ask you to drink his health, but there are other claims of his to recognition which, speaking as I can from official knowledge, I wish just to mention. There are two cases in which the conduct of the family of the Bettiah raj has come before me with an evidence of great beneficence,—the one exhibits a spirit of toleration in the fact that the Bettiah family have for long encouraged and supported a Christian Mission in the town and neighbourhood where they live, and have endowed the Mission and enabled it to prosecute works of charity and beneficence; the other is that, in the prosecution of the work, which I am glad to think has now been completed, and which connects Bettiah with the whole Railway system of Behar and other parts of India, all the land was given by the Bettiah raj free of charge to the Government, to enable it to carry out the work. Ladies and gentlemen, both these are typical cases of the spirit in which this family and raj have dealt with public questions (applause), in a spirit of toleration in religious matters.

The ceremony has closed with the usual gaities and festivities. We hereby congratulate the noble Maharaja on his elevation to his ancestral *guddi*, and wish him a long, prosperous and useful career.

THE FOLLOWING telegram has been received from Khulna:—

A meeting of over 200 landholders was held here to-day, and carried the following resolutions:—That this meeting records its strong protest against the principle and the provisions of the Amended Bengal Tenancy Bill, as it aims at depriving the zemindars, and therefore all tenure-holders, of their vested rights.—That the Bill, if passed into law, would revolutionise the relations between landholders and tenants, create a wide breach between all classes interested in land, without benefiting the actual cultivators; subject all sections of landholders to an endless flood of litigation, and vest valuable rights of property in a class of professional money-lenders, thereby utterly ruining the very class of peasants whom the Bill professes to protect.—That the Bill is gravely objectionable, on the ground of not providing measures for the speedy realisation of rent.

WE UNDERSTAND that Mr. Syed Amir Hossein will shortly be relieved of his duties in the Police Court, on Mr. B. L. Gupta reverting to his post. From all accounts that we have heard of Mr. Syed Amir Hossein, we are glad to be able too say that during the time he acted as Presidency Magistrate he performed his duties ably and efficiently to the satisfaction of all classes of people. He combined suavity with firmness, and his judgements were uniformly characterised by sound good sense. We sincerely hope that Mr. Syed Amir Hossein may be permanently appointed to the Calcutta Police Bench on Mr. B. L. Gupta getting his expected promotion.

THE ENTHUSIASM with which His Excellency the Viceroy is being received everywhere during his progress, continues unabated and is, if possible on the increase. At Delhi, Aligurh, Agra, Muthura and Brindaban, the princes and the people, Hindus and Muhammadans, vied with one another as to who could show the greatest honor to his Lordship. At Delhi, where His Highness the Duke of Connaught was present to receive the Viceroy, His Excellency was presented with three several addresses and several hundred more are said to have been sent up from all parts of the country. A deputation came all the way from Meerut to receive him at Delhi and bid him farewell. While at Delhi, Sir Charles Aitchison telegraphed that the Punjab University had conferred upon His Excellency the highest degree at their disposal, that of Doctor of Oriental Learning. At Aligurh the Viceroy was the guest of Hon'ble Syed Ahmed and received four different addresses; and the enthusiasm with which he was received was quite unprecedented. The address from the Muhammadan community was presented at the Anglo-Indian College, where, on arrival, the members of the College Committee insisted that the Viceroy should not walk up the stair-case. He was compelled to sit in a silver *tonjon*, and was borne to his seat by some of the leading Newabs and Muhammadans—a mark of honouring a distinguished visitor, corresponding, we believe, to the English mode of unyoking the horses and drawing the carriage, by enthusiastic admirers. At Agra the Maharajah Scindia, Gwalior, Jaipore, Alwar, Bharutpore, and Dholepore, and Sir Dinakur Rao, were present to bid His Excellency farewell, and besides receiving the usual address Lord and Lady Ripon were entertained at a garden party given in their honor by the local European Community at the Queen's Gardens. At Muthura the same enthusiastic reception awaited the Viceroy who was entertained by Sett Luchmun Das and drove to Brindaban to see the temples. While His Excellency is being thus honoured along the route, public meetings are being held all over the country in his honour. An enthusiastic demonstration under the presidency of Sir Madhava Rao was held at Madras. Similar demonstrations have been held at Cawnpore, Allahabad, Jubbulpore, Ahmedabad, Balasore, Fureedpore, Bogra, Hoshungabad, Rampore Bouleah, Khulna, Dacca, Burdwan, Nattore and in various other places.

We are not surprised at this outburst of enthusiasm. Our countrymen cannot bear the idea of being considered *ungrateful*. Ingratitude is a sin say the *sastras* which even the holy waters of the sacred stream cannot remove. The *acts* of Lord Ripon might not have been such as to entitle him to the lasting gratitude of the nation. But his *good intentions* and kindliness of feeling are unquestionable; and *good intentions*, as every one knows, are the seed of good actions. Lord Ripon, if not a real benefactor, sincerely *wished* to promote the welfare of India, and should, therefore, be honored. Led by this generous feeling our countrymen, ever ready to show their gratitude for favors, received or *intended* to be conferred, are offering to His Lordship an incense of adulation which speaks well of their hearts. And it would perhaps be cynical in us to blame them for what they are doing.

IT AEFORDS us melancholy satisfaction to observe how deeply the death of Professor Fawcett is mourned by all classes of people in India. The Indian Press—English and Vernacular—have with singular unanimity noticed this mournful event as a national calamity. The leading public Associations in the country have telegraphed messages of condolence to the bereaved widow of the philanthropist, and have in an unmistake-

able voice proclaimed that his untimely death is a national loss which is universally deplored. Meetings are being held at which Resolutions expressive of deep sorrow at his death are recorded. Private schools and Missionary schools and Colleges were closed in his honour. This universal feeling of sorrow is not confined to Bengal alone, but is equally evinced in the North-Western Provinces and Bombay and Madras. Professor Fawcett's name was a household word among educated Indians for a long time, and in his death they feel the loss of a friend and well-wisher whom they could always look up to in time of need. We have little reason to doubt that a call for adopting measures to perpetuate his memory will meet with a hearty response. He was great and yet obscure. His life was not an eventful one, and its incidents few as they are, are not so fully known as might be expected. His biography—in the strictest sense of the term—will yet have to be written when the time for it comes. In the meantime there are some good sketches—of which we may mention a specially able one from the pen of Mr. J. M. Davidson which appeared in the *Weekly Despatch* and to which we were largely indebted for the brief notice we presented to the reader in a recent issue—that show the worth of the man, independently of his philanthropic efforts in the interests of India. To fight the oppressor in the interests of the weak and the oppressed, was a cardinal maxim of faith with him, and our strained imagination cannot point to another who would devote his time and energies, for the protection of the interests of India as Henry Fawcett used to do. With the political leaders of the day Indian questions may be a convenient political capital to be used or not used just as advantage or expediency may require. How few, very few, really good and able, men are, there who will take up Indian questions, except on relative merits, and it is not to be wondered at that the people of India mourn so sincerely the loss of the only man who was their champion through good report and evil report.

UPWARDS of 850 inhabitants of Jagutbullubpore, Bally, Baganda, Krishnagore, Atpore and various other thickly populated villages in the Howrah and Hooghly Districts have memorialised the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal praying for the construction of a Railway from Jagatballavpore *via* Kristanagore to Haripal, a station on the Tarukessur Railway. The prayer of the memorialists is supported by cogent reasons which we have reason to hope His Honor will take into proper consideration. The proposed Railway will be very useful as a feeder line inasmuch as it will tap a fertile tract rich in jute, potatoes, rice, sugarcane vegetables &c., where there is no navigable canal or river or other convenient means of communication whereby the surplus produce can find a proper outlet. Besides, the memorial points out, "the pilgrims who resort to Tarukessur and the river Ganges on the occasion of five or six important festivals during the year, will contribute a large portion of the income of the Railway."

IT WILL be in the recollection of our readers that in July 1883 a memorial was presented by the inhabitants of some of the leading villages of the District of Backurgung, to his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, praying that two Scholarships, similar to those founded for the encouragement of agricultural studies, might be annually granted to two deserving students for the theoretical and practical study of manufactures in England, having special reference to such articles, the materials for which abound in this country, but which articles are, nevertheless, imported from England at present. The reply of the Bengal Government was late in coming, and is dated so late as the 14th of January last. It was short, pithy, and disappointing in the extreme. After consulting the Director of Public Instruction, the Lieutenant-Governor congratulates the memorialists for "taking so intelligent an interest in such matters, and assures them that they will find in the Shibpore College, the Roorki College, and the various private work-shops and establishments adequate means for acquiring that technichal education which they desire." We are thus for the first time, assured that the Shibpore College and the Reorki College have arrangements for teaching manufacture "having special reference to such articles the materials for which abound in this country." It is impossible to see how His Honor could have "assurred" his memorialists of arrangements—where, as a matter of fact, no arrangements exist at all—to be adequate for the requirements of the country. Civil and mechanical engineering are certainly something materially different from what the memorialists refer to. The reply of the local Government has caused very great disappointment, and the memorialists have, with renewed strength, appealed to the Viceroy for reconsidering the whole question. In their memorial to the Viceroy they say "that finding it stated that five (six) new state scholarships have been sanctioned for enabling native students to proceed to England to complete their studies, they feel emboldened to lay their prayer once more at the feet of the Viceroy." We are not told whether the memorialists would have two of these scholarships set apart for the encouragement of the study of manufactures; we trust no such thing is contemplated. We cannot bring ourselves to believe that Lord Ripon, who has done so much for encouraging local arts and manufactures, will consider the Shibpore and the Roorki Colleges to be adequate for the technichal education of the country such as the memorialists lay special stress upon. We for ourselves would much rather like to see a separate institution in this country, where our young men could learn the various arts and manufactures, but so long as the present means at our disposal make that an impossibility' the next best thing that can be done is to send out young men to Europe and America to learn these arts and manufactures. And we make little doubt that His Excellency the Viceroy will not refuse to entertain so reasonable and important a proposal. We, however, do not think that the memorial can have the fullest consideration of Lord Ripon as he is on the eve of his departure. The final determination of the question must necessarily be reserved for His Lordship's successor at whose hands justice may be fairly expected.

DR DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST.—The Medical Profession of all countries now consider Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil as incomparably the most valuable remedy for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest. No remedy so rapidly restores the exhausted strength, improves the nutritive functions, stops emaciation, checks the perspiration, quiets the cough and expectoration, or produces a more marked and favourable influence on the local malady. Dr. Waudby, Physician to the Hereford Infirmary, writes:—"I can take Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil without any difficulty or dislike, and with as little inconvenience as water alone. Not only in my own case, but in many others I have seen, it has caused an improvement of chest symptoms and an increase of weight, so soon and so lastingly, as to be quite remarkable. I believe Dr. de Jongh's Oil to be the most valuable remedy we possess for chronic and constitutional disease." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

Correspondence.

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE HINDOO PATRIOT."

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—Will you kindly make room for the following few lines in connection with your leader on 'Analysis of a Hindu Dietary.' The statement showing the Properties of Articles of a Native Dietary, appended to your leader, is, as you say, highly welcome to the public. Dr. Dey, the author of the statement, is well-known both here and abroad as a sound practical analyst and his name added to the Statement is a sufficient guarantee for the accuracy of the facts contained therein. The public cannot thank him sufficiently for the unremitting energy with which he is pursuing this most important branch of scientific research. But will you, Mr. Editor, allow me to ask you, or the Dr., through you, or any of your numerous readers, to solve a difficulty which I have met with in understanding the table. In the first place, I cannot, with my experience of chemical analysis, reconcile the second column of the table with the third column, showing the average percentage composition of articles of dietary. The usual practice with analyst is to tabulate the results of ordinary analyses of food-grains in six different columns, viz (1) Moisture, (2) Nitrogen calculated as albuminoids, (3) Fat, (4) Soluble Carbohydrates, (5) Indigestible fibre and (6) Mineral matters or ash. In order that I may not be misunderstood, allow me to explain what I mean by these. (1) Moisture means the quantity of water driven off at 100o. c. [2 Albuminoids mean the quantity of nitrogen determined by the soda-lime combustion and the result multiplied by 6·25 or 6·33. These albuminoids are popularly though not accurately called 'Flesh formers.' Neither is the term albuminoid strictly correct, because a part of the total nitrogen may exist as amides, amido-acids, nitrates &c which have not the flesh forming property of true albuminoids. Hence it is a mistake to multiply the total quantity of nitrogen by 6·25 or 6·33 and to call the produc albuminoids. To prevent this error which has only recently been found out, modern analysts adopt one of the following methods to dissolve away the non-albuminoid nitrogen (amides, amido-acids &c. &c.) and to render true albuminoid, nitrogen insoluble. This latter is then estimated in the usual way by combustion with soda-lime. The methods are as follows. (1) Church, formerly Professor in the R. A. College, Cirencester (Lab. guide, 5th Edit. p. 229) proposes a 4 per cent. solution of carbolic acid with a little of metaphosphoric acid, (2) Sestini (Landworth Versuchs-Stationen XXIII. 305) lead acetate (3) Ritthausen used copper sulphate and copper hydrate; (4) Hoppe-Seyler and Schulze, ferric acetate; (5) Hofmeister, lead hydrate; (6) tannin has also been used; (7) Stutzer (Journal Landwirth Schaft, 1880) proceeds by treatment with water containning a little lactic acid and precipitation of the dissolved albuminoids with copper hydrate; (8) in some cases simple boiling with water seems to be sufficient as in some samples of hay examined by Armsby (Rept. Conn. Expt. Station 1879). The determination of true albuminoids is absolutely necessary in cases of immature vegetable products as much of their nitrogen is not in the form of albuminoids. With mature seed-grains, the ordinary method gives fairly correct result. (3) Fat means either extract which represents the quantity of true fats and oils except in cases where either dissolves a large quantity of coloring and other soluble matters. (4) Indigestible fibre is determined by the acid and alkali method of Henneberg and Stohmau. (5) Ash is the remnant after complete combustion. (6) The soluble carbo-hyrates are found out by the method of difference and include pectore substances although these latter are not strictly carbo-hydrates.

Now of these six proximate principles of food-grains, fat and soluble carbo-hydrates are usually called 'heat-givers.' Fat is more potent in this respect than carbo-hydrates and according to Frankland's actual determination of the heat producing power of fat, albumin (minus its equivalent of urea) and starch (a carbo-hydrate), their comparative values in this respect are 100, 47·4 and 43·1. Thus we see that fact has the first claim to be placed under heat-givers, whereas in the table you have quoted, "fatty matters" have been placed along with "water" in the fourth column. This is my main difficulty in understanding the table. How can one form an estimate of the heat-giving property of a food when fat—the most potent heat-forming agent—is excluded from the column of heat-givers. Then again in a note to the column of heat-givers, mention has been made of oleaginous matters. Am I to understand that oleaginous matters are different from fatty matters? If not I do not understand their separation.

The determination of moisture is an important item in the analysis of food-grains, but the value of this determination is neutralized by the addition of fatty matters to it. To the fourth column of fatty and watery matters is added a note to the following effect "fatty matters are only present in minute traces." The point of this note turns entirely on the interpretation put on the expression "minute traces." If by 'minute traces' is meant what all chemists mean by it, most of the food-grains mentioned in the table contain more than minute traces of fatty matter. To illustrate this point I subjoin a table of analysis of the most important food-grains :—

FOOD.	Water.	Albuminoids.	Fat.	Soluble carbohydrats.	Fibre.	Ash.
Rice.....	13·4	7·1	1·0	74·5	3·0	1·1
Wheat.....	14·4	11·3	1·5	68·1	3·0	1·7
Oat.....	13·0	12·0	6·0	53·8	10·3	3.5
Barley.....	14·0	10·6	2·0	63·7	7·1	2·6
Maize	11·4	10·4	5·1	68·5	3·0	1·6

The articles of which the analyses are given above may not be with the exception of rice, identical with what the Indians use every day, and the analyses are average of those made in the Laboratory of the Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester. The rice of which the analyses is given in the above table is that of medium quality Indian Atap. The sample was analized by me and by another experienced hand in the Laboratory named above, and the recorded result is the average of both the analysis.

The flesh-formers of the learned Doctor correspond I believe, with my albuminoids and do not represent true albuminoids determined by any one of the methods given above. I hope I shall not be misunderstood. This enquiry is only to elicit facts and not to throw doubt on the accuracy of the statement contained in your leader,

Yours faithfully,
G. C. BOSE.

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—19*th November* 1884.

General—11th Novr—Baboo Bonomali Pramanick, Tempy Sub-Depy Colr, Satkhira, Khoolna, leave for two months and twenty-two days, from 6th ult, or subsequent date.

Baboo Bhoobun Mohun Gupta to act as Sub-Depy Col of Satkhira, Khoolna, during the absence of Baboo Bonomali Pramanick.

The late Baboo Isharee Prosad, Sub-Depy Colr, Bettiah, Chumparun, was on leave from 27th June to 16th July 1884.

13th Novr— Baboo Radha Shyam Sing, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, is posted to Hoogly.

14th Novr— Baboo Bemola Churn Bhuttacharjee, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Jessore, leave for one month, from date he availed himself of it.

15th Novr—Mr A W Paul, Offg Inspr-Genl of Registration on leave, to be a Joint Magte and Depy Colr in the 24-Perghs.

Mr H F J T Maguire, Offg Jt Magte and Depy Colr 24-Perghs, is transfd to the Sudder Station of Jessore.

Mr C A Samuells, Offg Magte and Colr, Chittagong, to act, as Magte and Colr of Furreedpore.

This cancels order of 19th Septr last, granting two months privilege leave to Mr Samuells.

Mr H S Beadon, Magte and Colr, Dinagpore is promtd to the second grade of Magtes and Colrs from 11th inst, vice Mr R H Pawsey, decd.

Mr A A Wace, Jt Magte and Dy Colr on furlough, to be a Magte and Colr, third grade, from 11th inst, vice Mr H S Beadon.

The order of 16th ult, granting privilege leave for ten days to Mr S S Jones, Offg Jt Magte and Depy Colr, Deoghur Sonthal Perghs, is cancelled.

Mr C R Marindin, Tempy Jt Magte and Depy Colr, is posted to the Sudder Station of Monghyr.

Mr Marindin to act in first grade of Jt Magtes and Depy Colrs.

Mr F Wyer, Magte and Colr, Dacca, leave from 19th to the 30 h inst.

17th Novr—Babu Kali Prasanna Chaudhuri, Offg Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Dacca, leave for ten days, from date he availed himself of it.

Mr W Fiddian, Offg Magte and Colr, Beerbhoom, leave for one month and three days, from 7th Decr next.

Mr H J H Fasson, Jt Magte and Depy Colr, Burdwan, to act as Magte and Colr, Beerbhoom, during absence of Mr W Fiddian.

Babu Annanda Prosad Pattack, Sub-Depy colr, Bankoora, is transfd to Burdwan, and posted to Sitarampore.

18th Novr—Mr T Inglis, Offg Jt Magte and Depy Colr, Raneegunge, Burdwan, is transfd temply to the Sudder Station of Bankoora.

Baboo Benod Behary Banerjee. acted as Sub-Depy Colr, Alipore, Julpigoree, from afternoon of 25th Octr to forenoon of 17th Decr 1883.

Mr A Manson, Magte and colr, chittagong, furlough from 25th Octr to afternoon of 14th Novr 1884, in extension of that granted to 11th Decr 1883.

Mr O Cameron, Offg Jt Magte and Depy Colr, Bettiah, Chumparun, on leave, is transfd temply to the Sudder Station of Shahabad.

The services of Mr F A Slack, Offg Jt Magte and Depy colr in tempy charge of the Bettiah sub-div in chumparun, are placed at the disposal of the Revenue Dept of this Govt.

Mr W R Bright, Offg Jt Magte and Depy colr, Seetamurhee, Mozufferpore, is transfd to Chumparun, and to have charge of Bettiah sub-divn of that dist.

Mr H W C carnduff, Asst Magte and Colr, Shahabad, is transfd to Mozuferpore, and to have charge of the Seetamurhee sub-divn of that dist.

Mr D cameron, Offg Jt Magte and Depy Colr, Shahabad, is to have charge of the Sasseram sub-divn of that dist.

Mr F H Barrow, Jt Magte and Depy colr, Dacca, to act as Magte and colr of that dist, during the absence of Mr F Wyer.

Advertisements.

FOR SALE OR LEASE.

That commodious three-storied family dwelling-house Nos. 45 and 46, Kansaripara Road, Bhowanipore.

MOHINY MOHUN ROY.

RAM'S Wonderful Invisible Ink.

Especially adapted for carrying on correspondence of the most private and confidential nature between Friends or Lovers. DISAPPEARING and REAPPEARING any number of times. Price 3 annas Packing 1 anna. 35, Metropolitan Druggists Hall, Chorebagan, Calcutta.

Kokilamukh State Railway, Assam.

Two Station-Masters are required on a salary of rupees thirty each, with extra allowances, which will increase their pay from rupees forty to rupees fifty a month.

Candidates should be prepared to join on 6th December and must be passed Signallers. Persons at present employed on Railways must forward the sanction of their immediate superior, with their applications to the undersigned.

Shillong, The 15th Novr., 1884. } Q. J. WILLANS, MAJOR R. E., Executive Engineer, Khasia & J. Hills Division.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

Tenders are invited of the supply of 15 sets of wheels Axles and other fittings Railway wagons, and will be received by the Engineer up to noon of the 3rd December next.

Specifications and form of tender may be had on application at the Engineer's office, where drawings of the articles required can be seen and copied.

The sum of Rs. 500 to accompany each tender and will be retained in hand from the contractor as security for due performance.

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

Covers to be addresed to the Engineer and superscribed "*Tender for wheels Axles &.*"

JAMES KIMBER, C.E., Engineer to the Corporation.

WANTED—An experienced native for railway contract work, must understand practical working and the necessary book-keeping. Apply stating salary &c., to Robt. J. Auld, Purulia.

MUNICIPALITY OF THE SUBURBS OF CALCUTTA.

Notice under para 10 of the rules for the Election of Municipal Commissioners.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that objections to entries in Register I and claims to entry in Registers I and II of Voters will be heard between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. at the dates and places specified in the following Schedule :—

WARD No.	PLACE.	DATE.
I	Chitpore Police Station...	1st Dec. 1884.
II	Baliaghatta ditto ...	2nd Ditto.
III	Entally ditto ...	3rd Ditto.
IV	Ballygunge ditto ...	4th Ditto.
V	Municipal Office ...	5th Ditto.
VI	Garden Reach Police Station.	6th Ditto.

Such objections and claims must be sent to the Suburban Municipal Office, Alipore, on or before the 30th November 1884. They should be in writing and should set forth the name, residence and registered number(if any) of the objector or claimant with a concise statement of the nature of the objection or claim.

C. C. STEVENS, Chairman.

Dated, the 15th Nov. 1884.

THE CO-OPERATIVE PHARMACY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Surgeons, Pharmaceutical and Operative Chemists,

54, SOVA BAZAR STREET, CALCUTTA.

THE "McKESSON AND ROBBINS" PILLS.

	Cash. Rs. As. P.
"Neaves Farinaceous" Food for Infant's and Invalids. Is entirely pure and unmedicated, and most invaluable as a Diet for Invalids	0 12 0
"Glacialine." The unfaling food preservative. Prevents sourness in all liquids: prevents taint in all provisions. Full directions accompany each Canister. ...	1 12 0
Braggs Charcoal Biscuits. Manufactured from the purest Vegetable Carbon. Highly recommended by the Medical Faculty of an article of Diet to persons suffering from indigestion, Bile Impure breath, Scarbalic Eruptions &c. ...	1 0 0
Frys malted Chocolate Paste. A delicious combication of Superior Paste Chocolate with pure Extract of malt. ...	1 0 0
Nestles milk Food. For purity excellence and merit is unequalled as an article of Diet for infants, children and Invalids. Large Tins.	1 4 0
Jayne's Carminative Balsam. Is a safe and certain remedy for Dysentery, Diarrhea Colic, Sour Stomach, Hysterics, and all Bowell affections Nervous diseases	1 8 0
Jayne's Expectorant. A specific for coughs, colds asthma spitting of blood, inflamation of the lungs, and all other diseases of the Pulmonary organs ...	3 0 0
Allen and Henbury's "Tonga." A specific for Neuralgia. A teac-poonful in a little water 3 times a day before meals has a truly marvellous effect on the above complaint	2 4 0
The Bromton consumption and cough specific. A certain cure for coughs, colds, asthma, consumption &c. Used by one Physician alone in over 500 cases of Pulmonary affections with marked success. One trial is sufficient to warrant a repetition of its use	1 4 0

LIST OF BOOKS FOR SALE

AT THE LIBRARY OF THE

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL,

No. 57, Park Street, Calcutta,

AND OBTAINABLE FROM

THE SOCIETY'S LONDON AGENTS,

MESSRS. TRUBNER & CO.

57 and 59, Ludgate Hill, London, E. C.

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

Sanskrit Series.

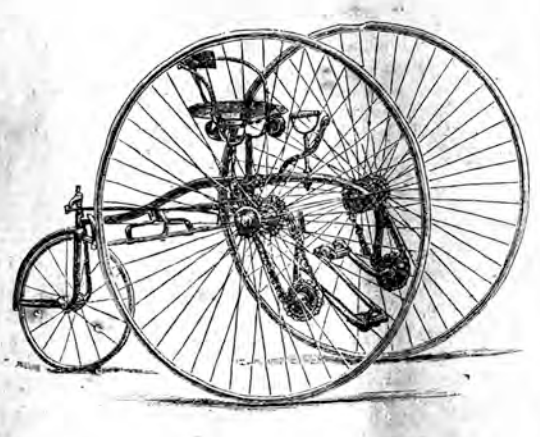
NEW PUBLICATION.	Rs.	As.
Sasruta Samhita (Eng.) fasc. I. ...	1	0
Atharvana Upanishads, (Sans.) fasc. I—V at /10 each ...	3	2
Asvalayana Grihya Sutra, (Sans.) fasc. I—IV at /10 each	2	8
Agni Purana, (Sans.) fasc. I—XIV at /10 each ...	8	12
Aitareya Aranyaka of the Rig Veda, (Sans.) fasc. I—V at /10 each ...	3	2
Aphorisms of Sandilya, (English) fasc. I ...	0	10
Aphorisms of the Vedanta, (Sans.) fasc. III—XIII at /10 each ...	6	14
Brahma Sutras, (English) fasc. I ...	1	0
Bhamati, (Sans.) fasc. I—VIII at /10 each ...	5	0
Brihat Aranyaka Upanishad, (Sans.) fasc. II—IV, VI—IX at /10 each ...	4	6
Ditto (English) fasc. II—III at /10 each...	1	4
Brihat Samhita, (Sans.) fasc. I—III, V—VII at /10 each	3	12
Chaitanya-Chandrodaya Nataka, (Sans.) fasc. II—III at /10 each ...	1	4
Chaturvarga Chintamani, (Sans.) fasc. I—XL at /10 each ..	25	0
Chhandogya Upanishad, (English.) fasc. II ...	0	10
Categories of the Nyaya Philosophy, (Sans.) fasc. II ..	0	10
Dasa Rupa, (Sans.) fasc. I—III at /10 each ...	1	14
Gopatha Brahmana, (Sans.&Eng.) fasc. I—II at /10 each	1	4
Gopala Tapani, (Sans.) fasc. I ...	0	10
Gobhiliya Grihya Sutra, (Sans.) fasc. I—XII at /10 each	7	8
Hindu Astronomy, (Eng.) fasc. I—III at /10 each ...	1	14
Isa Kena Katha Prasna Munda Mandukya Upanishads, (Sans.) fasc. VI ...	0	10
Katantra (Sans.) fasc. I—VI at 1/ each ...	6	0
Katha Sarit Sagara (English,) fasc. I—X at /1 each ..	10	0
Lalita Vistara, (Sans.) fasc. I—VI at /10 each ...	3	12
Ditto (English) fasc. I—II ...	2	0
Maitri Upianshad, (Sans.&Eng.) fasc. I—III I. vol. ...	1	14
Mimamsa Darsana (Sans.) fasc. II—XVI at /10 each...	9	6
Markandeya Purana, (Sans.) fasc. IV—VII at /10 each	2	8
Nrisimha Tapani, (Sans.) fasc. I—III at /10 each ...	1	14
Nirukta, (Sans.) fasc. I—VI at /10 each ...	3	12
Narada Pancharatra, (Sans.) fasc. III—IV at /10 each ..	1	4
Nayaya Darsana, (Sans.) fasc. i and iii at /10 each ...	1	4
Nitisara or The Elements of Polity, By Kamandaki, (Sans.) fasc. ii—iv ..	1	14
Pingala Chhandha Sutra, (Sans.) fasc. i—iii at /10 each	1	14
Prithiraj Rasau, (Sans.) fasc. i—v at /10 each ...	3	2
Ditto (English) fasc. i ...	1	0
Pali Grammar, (English,) fasc. i and ii at /10 each ...	1	4
Prakrita Lakshanam, (Sans.) fasc. i ...	1	8
Parasara Smriti (Sans.) fasc. I. ..	0	10
Rig Veda, (Sans.) vol. i fasc. iv ...	0	10
Srauta Sutra of Apastamba, (Sans.) fasc, i—v at /10 each ...	3	2
Ditto Asvalayana, (Sans.) fasc. i—xi at 10/ each	6	14
Ditto Latyayana, (Sans.) fasc. i—ix at /10 each	5	10
Sama Veda Samhita (Sans.) fasc. i—xxxvii at /10 each	23	2
Sahitya Darpana, (English) fasc. i—iv at /10 each ..	2	8
Sankhya Aphorisms of Kapila, (English) fasc. i and ii /10 each ...	1	4
Surya Siddhanta, (Sans.) fasc. iv ...	0	10
Sarva Darsana Sangraha, (Sans.) fasc. ii ...	0	10
Sankara Vijaya, (Sans.) fasc. ii and iii at /10 each ...	1	4
Sankhya Pravachana Bhashya, (English,) fasc, iii ..	0	10
Sankhya Sara, (Sans.) fasc. i ...	0	10
Sastra Samhita (Eng.) fasc. I. ..	1	0
Taittiriiya Aranyaka (Sans.) fasc, i—xi at /10 each ...	6	14
Ditto Brahmana (Sans.) fasc. i—xxiv at /10 each	15	0
Ditto Samhita, (Sans.) fasc. i—xxxii at /10 each	20	0
Ditto Pratisakhya (Sans.) fasc, i—iii at /10 each	1	14
Ditto and Aitareya Upanishads, (Sans.) fasc. ii and iii at /10 each ...	1	4
Ditto Aitareya Svetasvantara Kena Isa Upanishads, (English,) fasc. i and ii at 10 each...	1	4
Tandya Brahmana (Sans.) fasc. i—xix at /10 each ...	11	14
Uttara Naishadha, (Sans.) fasc. i—xii at /10 each ...	6	1
Vayu Purana, (Sans.) vol. i, fasc. i—vi; vol. ii, fasc. i—iii at /10 each ..	5	10
Vishnu Smriti, (Sans.) fasc. i—ii at /10 each ...	1	4
Yoga Sutra of Patanjali, (Sans. and Eng.) fasc. i—v at /14 each ...	4	6

Arabic and Persian Series.

Alamgirnamah with index, (Text) fasc. i—xiii at /10 each	8	2
Ain-i-Akbari. (Text) fasc. i—xxii at 1/4 each ...	27	8
Ditto (English) Vol i (fasc. i—vii) ...	12	4
Akbarnamah with Index, (Text) fasc i—xxii at 1/4 each	27	8
Badshanamah with Index, (Text) fasc. i—xix at /10 each ..	11	14
Beale's Oriental Biographical Dictionary, pp. 291, 4to. thick paper, at 4/12; thin paper ...	4	8
Dictionary of Arabic Technical Terms and Appendix fasc. i—xxi at 1/4 each ...	26	4
Farhang-i-Rashidi (Text) fasc. i—xiv at 1/4 each ..	17	8
Fihrist-i-Tusi or Tusy's list of Shy'ah Books, (Text) fasc, i—iv at /12 each ...	3	0
Futuh-ul-Sham Waqidi, (Text) fasc, i—ix at /10 each	5	10
Ditto Azadi, (Text) fasc, i—iv at 10as. each ...	8	2
Haft Asman, History of the Persian Masnawi (Text) fasc i ...	1	4
History of the Caliphs, (Eng.) fasc, i—vi at 1 Re. each	6	0
Iqbalnamah-i-Jahangiri (Text) fasc. i—iii at 10as. each	1	14
Isabah, with Supplement, (Text) fasc, i—xxxi at 12as. each ...	23	4
Maghazi of Waqidi, (Text) fasc. i—v at 10as. each ...	3	2
Muntakhab-ul-Tawarikh, (Text) fasc. i—xv at 10 as. each ...	9	6
Muntakhab-ul-Lubab (Text) fasc. i—xviii at 10 as. each and fasc xix with Index at 12as. ...	12	0
Mu'asir-i-Alamgiri (Text) fasc. i—vi at 10as. each ...	3	12
Nukhbat-ul-Fikr, (Text) fasc. i ...	0	10
Nizami's Khiradnamah-i-Iskandari, (Text) fasc. i and ii at 1 Re. each ...	2	0
Suyuty's Itquan, on the Exegetic Sciences of the Koran with Supplement (Text) fasc, ii—iv, vii—x at 1-4 each ...	12	4

BYCYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

ANOTHER INVOICE JUST RECEIVED.



BY RUDGE AND THE COVENTRY MACHINISTS' COMPANY

ALSO TRICICLES FOR JUVENILES.

PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO

T. E. THOMSON & CO.,

9, Esplanade Row, Calcutta.

BENGAL BONDED WARE-HOUSE ASSOCIATION.

In conformity with Section XVI of Act V of 1838 and Bye-Law No. 10 and in terms of the Resolution passed at the Ordinary Meeting held this day, an Extraordinary General Meeting of Proprietors is hereby convened for Friday the 28th of November, current, at noon, for the purpose of giving the Proprietors an opportunity of acknowledging in some substantial manner their appreciation of Mr. Wood's long and faithful service.

Calcutta. } DAVID COWIE,
12th November, 1884. } DURGA CHURN LAW,
W. I. M. MCCAW.
A. B. SUTHERLAND,
Directors.

FOR SALE.

A large commodious boat named the "Noorjehan" being the property of the Dighapatiya Estate under the management of the Court of Wards. The boat is 96 long and 19 broad. Its original cost was Rs. 32,000. It was constructed of Nepal sal and teak wood and provided with two masts. It has one entrance room, one big drawing room, one bed room and two bath rooms, besides the deck. All the cabins are provided with venetian and glass doors and windows and admirably suited to serve as a yacht in tow of a steamer.

Intending purchasers may apply for further particulars to the undersigned. The boat is on view at *Chitpur*, Calcutta, in front of Messrs. Rali Brothers' Jute Mill.

RAJ KUMAR SIRKAR,
Manager of the Dighapatiya, Wards' Estate.

স্থান পরিবর্ত্তনের বিজ্ঞাপন।

মেডিকাল কলেজ হাঁসপাতালের পরীক্ষোত্তীর্ণা

ধাত্রী

শ্রীমতী থাকমণি ঘোষ।

সাধারন ব্রাহ্ম সমাজের উপাসনা গৃহের উত্তরস্থিত।

কর্ণওয়ালিস ষ্ট্রীট ২১০/১ নং বাটী হইতে চনঠনিয়ার চৌরাস্তার কিঞ্চিৎ দক্ষিণ কলেজ ফাষ্টলেন ৮ নং বাটীতে উঠিয়া গিয়াছেন।

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.

GUARNTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA OF THE FINEST QUALITY, WITHOUT SUGAR OR ADMIXTURE.

The Faculty pronounce it the "most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for *Breakfast, Luncheon, or Supper;*" and invaluable for Invalids and Young Children.

Being absolutely "all Cocoa," with the excess of fat extracted, is four times the strength of preparations thickened yet weakened with arrowroot, starch, &c., and in reality cheaper than such mixtures. Made instantaneously with boiling water and palatable without milk, a teaspoonful to a breakfast cup costing less than one halfpenny.

COCOATINA is the best Cocoa for INDIA and the COLONIES, *keeping for years in all climates*, being in a concentrated form.

Celebrated for remarkable Sustaining Properties. Specially adapted for Early Breakfasts. Adopted as a Medical Comfort the Royal Navy.

Retailed by Chemists, Grocers, & in *Air-tight Tins, at* 1s 6*d.*, 3s., 5s. 6*d.*,

Sole Proprietors.

H. SCHWEITZER & CO., 10, ADAM STREET, STRAND, LONDON.

AND ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

HART'S

ROYAL HORSE REPOSITORY,

Veterinary Infirmary and Commission Stables,

Dhurrumtollah Street,

CALCUTTA.

TELEPHONE NO. 160.

R. S. HART BROS.,

SOLE PROPRIETORS.

Job Masters, Auctioneers, Valuers and Commission Agents, Veterinary Surgeons to the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, Veterinary Surgeons to the Calcutta Tramways Co. Ld., and Consulting Veterinary Surgeons to the Calcutta Turf Club.

HIGH COURT NOTICE.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

The valuable zemindary known as the Neilgunge Garden containing about 300 Biggahs of Lakraj and Mowrosi land with a lower roomed house and outoffices together with several tanks and ghats, situate in the Registration District Khurdah annual rent payable Rs. 529-5-6.

The above Garden has been let out for five years at an annual rent of Rs. 2,500.

A. B. MILLER,
Receiver.

Calcutta, 24th January 1884.

Awarded Certificated of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84."

PATENT COUGH PILLS!!!

A Purely Vegetable Specific for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Coughs of years' standing, Difficulty in Breathing, Tightness of the Chest, Hoarseness, Throwing or Spitting of Blood, Simple and Dry Coughs, Colds, &c. Price per phial, with testimonials and full directions for use and diet, Re. 1; postage and packing, As. 8. The OLDEST and the YOUNGEST can take them with *safety*!! Prepared only by Mrs. Anna. Aratoon Patentee, Calcutta.

To be had of STEPHENSON & Co.,
14, *Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.*

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following.

FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURE.

Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

I. Policy-holders can Vote at meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English rates from date of leaving any Port in India. Ceylon or China.

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS.
738 PROPOSALS for..... .....Rs. 29,23,250

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
	RS. AS. P.	RS. AS. P.	RS. AS. P.	RS. AS. P.
Premium ...	21 5 4	24 8 8	28 10 0	33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old, Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only.
14. Lapsed policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged any where to suit assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia to be invested in Trustee for Policy holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

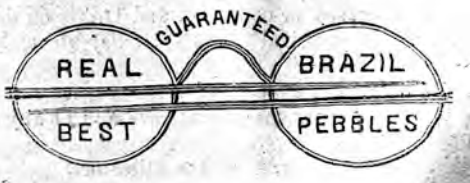
"THE 'ORIENTAL,' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, Share, and Agency Forms Reports, and full of Particulars on the application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
HEAD OFFICE, 9, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,
Or any of the Agents in India.

D. M. DASS,
Agent, Calcutta,
4/1 *Camac Street.*



Gold frame Spectacles Pebbles.....	Rs.	25 0 0
Silver " " "	"	10 0 0
Steel " " "	"	6 0 0
Smoked Neutral Tinted D. Shape Eye Preserver ...	"	6 0 0
Cataract Spectacles Crystal.....	"	10 0 0
Testers to be sent on deposit of.....	"	10 0 0

Suitable spectacles can be sent to Muffussil constituents on informing their age, and whether they can read very small prints in day-light without spectacles.

HURRY DASS SREEMANEY,
Importer and Repairer of Spectacles,
No. 1, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 08 August, 2017

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR EDUCATED PUBLIC.

SANKHYA KARIKA.

Shortly to be published.

The most ancient and masterly Sankhya Philosophy of Maharsi Kapila Deva known as Sankhya Karika with the Bhaseya by Gourpada in Devnagri character, translated into English by H. T. Colebrooke and commented upon by Prof. H. H. Wilson with a Bengalee literal translation.

The above is a work of no ordinary merit and ought to be read by all, who would like to know the doctrines of Hindu Philosophy as propounded by the Great Rishis. The Bhaseya by Gourpada is not only the oldest but the best exposition of the Suttras ever given to the world by this school of Philosophers.

Price for subscribers Rs. 3, postage 12 annas payable within 25th September. For non-subscribers Rs. 4 and an extra- charge of postage.

Apply to—

DEBENDRA NATH GOSVAMY,
59, Patuatola Lane, Pataldanga, Calcutta.

AGENCY! AGENCY! AGENCY!

SING & CO.,

Order suppliers, Commission Agents &c. &c. Transact every description of business, Orders quickly supplied per Value Payable Post.

CONDITIONS.—Commission half-anna per Rupee. All trade and cash discounts conceded to purchasers.

Hold highest testimonials from the nobility and gentry of the land.

Address.—Sing & Co., 6 Chowdry's Lane, Shambazar Street, Calcutta.

মেডিকেল কালেজের পরীক্ষোত্তীর্ণা ধাত্রী।

MRS. BASANTO KUMARI DUTT,

Diploma holding, first English knowing native midwife. Removed to 346, Chitpore Road west of the Beadon Park, Calcutta.

Bank of Bengal.

HEAD OFFICE.—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Agra, Akyab, Allahabad, Benares, Cawnpore, Dacca, Delhi, Hyderabad. Lahore, Lucknow, Moulmein, Nagpore, Patna and Rangoon.

Current Accounts opened free of charge.

Deposits of money received for fixed periods and interest allowed thereon at rates which may be ascertained on application.

Government and other Securities received for safe custody, purchases and sales effected, and interest and dividends collected and credited to account, or remitted according to instructions.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Securities, Municipal and Port Trust Debentures, Shares in Guaranteed Railways, Goods, and Bullion.

Discount Accounts opened, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Bills purchased or collected, and Drafts on demand granted on the principal towns in India, Burmah, and Ceylon.

Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, &c., may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.

By order of the Directors,
R. HARDIE.
Secretary and Treasurer.

CANTWELL'S PATENT PORTABLE SUGAR CANE MILLS.

In various sizes to crush from 250lbs to 400 lbs. per hour when worked by a single bullock.

For Particulars and prices apply to

KHETTER MOHAN BYSACK AND SONS,
Nundan Bagan Iron Foundery,
168 *Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.*

STEUART & CO.

CARRIAGE BUILDERS,

8, OLD COURT HOUSE CORNER,

CALCUTTA.

By Special Appointment to

His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Ripon, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, G.M.S.I., &c.,
The Earl of Lytton, The Earl of Northbrook, the late Earl of Mayo.
HIS HONOR THE LT. GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, HIS HONOR THE LT. GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB.
HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF SIAM,
THE NEPAL GOVERNMENT &c.

ESTABLISHED 1775.

STATE CARRIAGES, AND CARRIAGES AND VEHICLES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS MADE AND REPAIRED.

Carriages sold on Commission.

MUKERJI & CO.,

HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS DRUGGISTS, &C.

Have opened a new Hemœpathic Pharmacy under the Supervision of Competent Medical men, and are prepared to execute orders with all possible care and promptitude. for particulars address Mukerji and Co., 118-1 Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

SIGHT IS THE GREATEST GEM OF NATURE.

We have just received per steamers "Mirzapore" and "Manora" a large assortment of spectacles and eye glasses Telescopes, Opera glasses. Field glasses, Thermometers, Lactometers, Chemical Thermometers, Botanical lenses, Magic Lanterns, Magnetic Machines. Watch-charms and compasses, eye preservers &c. Our cool Brazillian Pebble spectacles have been proved by thousands to be the best and cheapest ever offered to the public:—

	Rs.	A.	P.	
Concave and Convex Brazillian Pebble spectacle in steel frame at ...	6	0	0	Per pair.
Do. Do. in silver frame at...	8	0	0	,, ,,
Do. Do. in gold frame at ...	25	0	0	,, ,,
Eye preserver of 4 neutral tint lenses in steel ...	6	0	0	,, ,,
Ditto wire gauze velvet bound ...	6	0	0	,, ,,
Cataract Spectacles	10	0	0	,, ,,

Best cases leather and metal 8 to 2.

Moffusil orders are attended when stating age, health and whether spectacles ever used &c. sent by Value Payable Post. Repairs neatly executed.

MULLICK & Co. *Opticians.*
37 *Swallow Lane, New China Bazar, Calcutta.*

CANTWELL'S PATENT PORTABLE SUGARCANE MILLS.

Vertical and Horizontal in various sizes to crush from 250 lbs. of cane per hour when worked by one small Bullock, up to the largest size Horizontal Mill which will crush 800 lbs. of cane per hour when worked by a pair of strong Bullocks.

For particulars and prices apply to

AHMUTY & Co.

Cantwell's Patent Riverside single valve perfectly Airtight Sanitary Carts.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1809.

President:

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.

Vice-Presidents:

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K. G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

Authorised Capital	£3,000,000
Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid'up Capital	£500,000

LIFE ASSURANCE DEPARTMENT

Accumulated Funds irrespective of Capital and Reserves at 31st December 1881.

Life Assurance Fund	£3,112,590
Annuity Fund	£3,95,515

NOTE.—The Accumulated Funds of the Life Department are by Act of Parliament, free from any liability whatever for the Fire Department.

INDIAN BRANCH

Chief Office for India. 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

J. C. MACGREGOR, ESQ., Receiver, High Court.
W. C. MORGAN, ESQ., Solicitor.
ROBERT STEEL, ESQ., Merchant.

General Agents for India:—ROBERTS, MORGAN & CO., Calcutta.

All sorts of Assurances are effected in this Office. Table of Annual premiums for a special number of years for the Insurance of Rs. 1000 to be paid at death. The policy continuing in force after the premiums have been exhausted.

Without profits.

Age next Birth-day	By 10 payments			By 15 payments			By 20 payments			Age next Birth-day
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
20	62	2	0	46	8	0	39	0	0	20
25	64	12	0	48	8	0	41	0	0	25
30	68	8	0	51	10	0	44	0	0	30
35	73	8	0	56	0	0	47	12	0	35
40	79	8	0	61	0	0	52	2	0	40
45	86	0	0	66	10	0	57	8	0	45

Endowment Insurance which is an effective way o making a retiring provision for mature and old age. Table of Annual premiums for Insurance of Rs. 1,000.

Without profits.

Age next Birth-day	Policy payable at death to his heirs if i happen sooner, or on the Anniversary o the day of the Insurance immediately before attaining.									Age next Birth-day
	Age 60			Age 50			Age 55			
	Rs.	As	P.	Rs.	As	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
20	32	2	0	34	14	0	38	14	0	20
25	36	0	0	40	0	0	46	0	0	25
30	42	4	0	48	0	0	57	6	0	35
35	50	0	0	59	2	0	75	4	0	30

N.B.—Risks on Native Lives are accepted on special terms.

Notice.

This Press is prepared to undertake Job-work of all sorts at moderate charge.

Apply to Printer, *Hindoo Patriot* Press.

THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

All Subscriptions payable in advance, and none for less than one month.

IN TOWN.	Rs.	As
Per Month	1	2
,, Annum	11	8
,, Single Copy	0	1

IN MOFUSSIL.		
In Advance per Annum	13	4
Arrear Do.	15	8

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENT.	Rs.	As.
Per line	0	4

Printed and published by WOOMESH CHUNDER NUNDI, *at th* HINDOO PATRIOT PRESS, No. 108, BARANUSSY GHOSE'S STREET CALCUTTA.